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## THE ARMY.

### WAR DEPARTMENT.

*W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.*

*Brigadier-General H. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.*

### HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

*W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States.*

*Colonel W. D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant-General.*

*G. O. No. 75, WASHINGTON, July 15, 1873.*

I. Officers will continue to be reimbursed for cost of postage and telegrams on the public service, by the Pay Department.

II. The Quartermaster's Department is authorized to pay for postage and telegrams when the account is made out for payment of the same direct to the Postmaster and to the Telegraph Company.

III. As set forth in War Department Circular of June 19, 1873, the new official stamp for the use of this Department are designed only for payment of postage upon communications from the Bureaus in Washington to parties elsewhere.

IV. For payment of postage upon all other official communications sent by officers of the Army (including those addressed to the Executive Departments and Bureaus in this city, formerly transmitted free), the ordinary postage stamps will be purchased, accounted for, and the officer reimbursed, as heretofore. [See Paragraph I hereof and General Orders No. 121 of 1870.] But under extraordinary circumstances, such as where troops are in the field and it is impracticable for officers to procure stamps for this purpose, commanding officers of divisions and departments are authorized to direct quartermasters to purchase and have on hand ordinary postage stamps to place upon letters on official business en route to Bureaus of the War Department. This becomes especially necessary when military mails are sent through the Quartermaster's Department to the post offices. These postage stamps will be accounted for under such regulations as the Quartermaster-General shall establish.

V. The following extract from General Orders No. 73, of 1861, is republished, as its language should now be held in mind by those who use the telegraph:

"The attention of officers, and all others having business with the War Department or its different bureaus, is called to the excessive use of the telegraph in cases where it is entirely unnecessary, and in which the business would be much more certainly and correctly transacted through the mail. A large majority of the telegrams received are of this character, while the telegraph should be used only in cases of urgent and imperative necessity, where the delay of the mail would be actually prejudicial to the public interest."

VI. The disbursing officer who pays for the cost of telegrams is directed to refuse payment on those appearing to him to have been on private business, and on such as did not require telegraphic communication. The officer, in case of such refusal, when he deems himself aggrieved, can appeal to the department commander, and if the latter shall approve the telegram, payment for the same will be made.

The department commander will forward a copy of his decision, and copies of the papers covered by it, to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

VII. The Paymaster-General, in giving his administrative action to the accounts of paymasters, will scan all telegrams, and report, for the action of the Secretary of War, all that may be deemed paid in violation of the requirements of this order.

By order of the Secretary of War.

THOMAS M. VINCENT, A. A. G.

G. O. No. 76, WASHINGTON, July 16, 1873.

As, under the operation of section 5, of the act of Congress approved May 8, 1872, appropriations for the support of the Army become diverted, and thus rendered non-available for the expenses of the military service, it is ordered:

I. That supplies, stores, or property of any kind, procured out of Army appropriations, shall not be transferred, in any way or under any circumstances, for the use of Indians, except under authority first obtained from the Secretary of War.

II. That any officer violating the terms of this order shall be charged with the money value of the supplies, stores, or property transferred, and in addition be otherwise held accountable, according to circumstances.

The following is the section of the act referred to:

AN ACT making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending June 15, 1873, and for other purposes.

SEC. 5. That all proceeds of sales of old material, condemned stores, supplies, or other public property of any kind, shall hereafter be deposited and covered into the treasury as miscellaneous receipts, on account of "proceeds of Government property," and shall not be withdrawn or applied except in consequence of a subsequent appropriation made by law; and a detailed statement of all such proceeds of sales shall be included in the appendix to the book of estimates. But this section shall not be held to repeal the existing authority of law in relation to marine hospitals, revenue cutters, the clothing fund of the Navy, or the sale of commissary stores to the officers of the Army. And it shall be the duty of the

Register of the Treasury to furnish to the proper accounting officers copies of all warrants covering such proceeds, where the same may be necessary in the settlement of accounts in their respective offices.

By order of the Secretary of War.

THOMAS M. VINCENT, A. A. G.

### ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

*Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending July 21, 1873.*

*Tuesday, July 15.*

So much of Special Orders No. 129, paragraph 6, June 27, 1873, from this office, as directs Post Chaplain William Vaux to report for duty at Key West, Florida, is revoked, and he will report to the commanding general Military Division of the Pacific for assignment to a post.

The resignations of the following-named officers have been accepted by the President: Second Lieutenant William M. Bandy, Nineteenth Infantry, to take effect June 30, 1873; Second Lieutenant Isaiah H. McDonald, Ninth Cavalry, to take effect July 1, 1873.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, the following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are made: Assistant Surgeon Alfred A. Woodhull will report in person to the commanding general Department of the South for assignment to duty; Assistant Surgeon Frank Meacham will report by letter to the commanding general Department of the East, and in person to the commanding officer Fort Monroe, Virginia, for duty, relieving Assistant Surgeon Charles Smart, who, on being thus relieved, will report in person to the commanding general Department of the Plate for assignment to duty.

Private Jesse M. Clark, General Service U. S. Army, now on special duty in this city, will report in person without delay to the Assistant Adjutant-General headquarters Military division of the Missouri.

*Wednesday, July 16.*

*Discharged.—Private William Flanagan, Company K, Fifth Artillery.*

Captain S. G. Whipple, First Cavalry, will report in person at once to the superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, St. Louis depot, Missouri, for duty to conduct recruits to regiments till the departure of a detachment for the Pacific coast, which he will be ordered to conduct to its destination and join his regiment.

*Thursday, July 17.*

First Lieutenant Samuel E. Tillman, Corps of Engineers, is relieved from duty at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., to take effect the 1st of September next, and will report to First Lieutenant George M. Wheeler, Corps of Engineers, for duty with his exploring expedition.

*Discharged.—Sergeant John Barber, Company I, Fifth Cavalry; Trumpeter Elias Frederik Schmersahl, alias George Allen, Company I, Third Cavalry; Hospital Steward Harry Moore, U. S. Army.*

*Friday, July 18.*

On the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, Hospital Steward James O. Davies, U. S. Army, is relieved from temporary duty at Fort Wadsworth, New York harbor, and will report in person for duty to the commanding officer Watervliet Arsenal, Troy, New York.

By direction of the President, and in accordance with section 26 of the act of July 28, 1866, First Lieutenant James M. Lancaster, Third Artillery, is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the Bishop Seabury Mission, Faribault, Minnesota, and will report for duty accordingly.

The resignation of Second Lieutenant Ulysses G. White, Fourth Cavalry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect July 31, 1873.

*Discharged.—Private Charles Legrange, Company F, Seventeenth Infantry.*

*Saturday, July 19.*

The leave of absence granted Post Chaplain J. F. Fish, U. S. Army, in Special Orders No. 107, May 22, 1873, from headquarters Department of Dakota, is extended sixty days.

As recommended by the Chief of Ordnance, the ordnance depot at Omaha, Nebraska, is hereby discontinued. The Chief of Ordnance will communicate the necessary instructions for the execution of this order. Such stores as may be designated for transfer to the Department of the Plate will be received by an officer to be designated by the commanding general of that department.

The following-named officers will report in person on the 28th of August, proximo, to the superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, New York, for duty. They will be relieved from their present duties in time to enable them to comply with this order: Captain W. A. Rafferty, Sixth Cavalry; First Lieutenant Elwin S. Curtis, Second Artillery; Second Lieutenant Clarence A. Postley, Third Artillery; Second Lieutenant W. S. Wyatt, Ninth Infantry; Second Lieutenant George B. Davis, Fifth Cavalry.

*Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, July 19, 1873.*

Second Lieutenant Isaiah H. McDonald, Ninth Cavalry—Resigned, July 1, 1873.

Second Lieutenant William M. Bandy, Nineteenth Infantry—Resigned, June 30, 1873.

Second Lieutenant Thomas M. Canton, Eighteenth Infantry—Cashiered, July 17, 1873.

### CHANGES OF STATIONS.

The following is a list of the changes of stations of troops reported at the War Department since last report:

Company D, Second Artillery, from Charlotte, N. C., to Charleston, S. C.

Company I, Fifteenth Infantry, from Fort Cummings, N. M., to Fort Selden, N. M.

Post ESTABLISHED.—Headquarters Department of the Gulf, transferred temporarily to Holly Springs, Miss.

Post DISCONTINUED.—Charlotte, N. C.

### COMMISSARY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

*Brigadier-General A. B. Eaton, Commissary-General.*

OFFICE COMMISSARY-GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,  
WASHINGTON CITY, June 10, 1873.

*General W. T. Sherman, U. S. Army.*

GENERAL: I have the honor to return herewith the letter of Captain Guy V. Henry, Third Cavalry, dated May 31, 1873, relative to rations issued to soldiers in the field, referred by you to this office, June 6, 1873. I would remark, that the Subsistence Department issues flour (not soft or loaf bread) to the troops, and that this flour is made into bread by the troops, under the control of the post commander at the post bakery, and not by the Subsistence Department. The soldier is justly entitled to all the bread that is necessary for his full subsistence, even if it takes all the bread that can be made from his ration of flour (eighteen ounces) after deducting the trifling quantity necessary to pay the expenses of baking. The trouble arises not from insufficiency in the ration of flour, but from the effort to make the post bakery a money-making machine for purposes foreign to the soldiers subsistence—for support of bands, libraries, etc. It is believed that if properly managed, wholly in the interest of the soldiers' subsistence, the eighteen ounces of flour actually issued for him by the Subsistence Department, would give the soldier all the bread necessary for his reasonable subsistence, and that, looking simply to the subsistence of the soldier, no increase is required in the flour ration. What is required is that the soldier's mess shall get the full benefit of the ration now issued for him by the Subsistence Department, and that no part of it shall be diverted from its legitimate purpose by the unjust contrivance called the post fund. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. B. EATON, Commissary General.

### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

*Lieutenant-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Hdqrs Chicago, Ill.*

### DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

*Brigadier-General Alfred H. Terry: Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.*

A. A. Surgeon C. A. Hart, U. S. Army, July 14 was assigned to duty with the escort to the Northern Boundary Commission, and ordered to proceed via Fort Pembina, D. T., and report to the commanding officer thereof, relieving A. A. Surgeon F. O. Nash, U. S. Army, whose contract was ordered to be annulled by the commanding officer of the escort.

Par 3, S. O. No. 165, series of 1871, from department headquarters, has been revoked. The chief quartermaster of the department July 16 was charged with the duties devolved upon Captain Dandy in the above mentioned order.

*Sixth Infantry.—Upon return of the Yellowstone expedition, Company C, Sixth Infantry, will proceed to and take post at Fort Buford, D. T., using steamboat transportation if practicable; if not, the company will march, in which case the commanding officer of Fort Abraham Lincoln will cause the necessary transportation to be furnished by the Quartermaster's Department at that post.*

*Fort Totten.—Subject to the approval of the proper authorities, all the islands in Menomonee or Devil's Lake, June 30 were added to the present military reservation of Fort Totten, D. T., as approved by the President, and announced in G. O. No. 55, series of 1869, from department headquarters.*

*Seventeenth Infantry.—Colonel T. L. Crittenden, Seventeenth Infantry, commanding Middle District and the post of Fort Rice, July 16 was directed at such time within the present or succeeding month, as in his opinion he can safely leave his commands, to transfer them respectively to Lieutenant-Colonel W. P. Carlin, Seventeenth Infantry, and Captain William Thompson, Seventh Cavalry, and repair to department headquarters, on public business, for consultation in regard to contemplated changes of the stations of certain companies of his regiment.*

### DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

*Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth.*

Hospital Steward Charles Hoffmeier, U. S. Army, on duty with Company B, Eighth U. S. Cavalry, July 12 was ordered to Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Assistant Surgeon A. A. Yeomans, U. S. Army, July 17 was ordered to Fort Garland, C. T., for duty.

*Fifth Infantry.—Company A, at or near Fort Garland, C. T., July 17 was ordered to return to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., its proper station.*

*Sixth Cavalry.—Second Lieutenant J. S. Payne, at Fort Riley, Kas., July 17 was ordered to Fort Dodge, Kas., for duty with his company.*

*Fifteenth Infantry.—First Lieutenant H. P. Sherman, Fifteenth U. S. Infantry, July 18 was directed to relieve Second Lieutenant E. A. Godwin, Eighth U. S. Cavalry, of his duties as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. at Fort Selden, N. M.*

*Fort Larned, Kas.—From this post a correspondent*

writes: By good management and considerable hard labor we have here a garden that is already producing a large supply of all the earliest vegetables, and which will raise enough, barring the grasshoppers, to feed two or three companies. We also have cows that give milk enough for the coffee and for many other cooking purposes; some pigs that will be in fine condition by fall complete the list of the live stock owned by the company. Every holiday or day that can possibly be construed into one is duly celebrated by a first-class dinner. During the past four years it has been the same. In many companies throughout the Army the laxity of discipline and the very often exceedingly poor quality and quantity of the rations set before the men for breakfast, dinner, and supper, day after day, causes much dissatisfaction and desertion. I have noticed that the more lax the discipline of a company the poorer their "grub" and vice versa. The I. O. G. T. have had a lodge in the company for the past two years. Their hall is well furnished and decorated with a number of fine chromos, lithographs, steel engravings, etc., all handsomely mounted. Under their auspices a reading room has been opened in one of the vacant company quarters where all the lodge reading matter, consisting of the leading magazines, illustrated, and other newspapers, are on file along with quite a collection of good novels, which are open to the perusal of all who choose to avail themselves of the opportunity offered, subject to certain rules for the care and preservation of the same. It is needless to add that the place is extensively patronized. In this undertaking the lodge were materially assisted by the officers of the company composing the garrison. Soldiering under these circumstances is quite up to the standard, I think, of that vaunted period before the war.

**Fourteenth Infantry.**—From Fort Fetterman, W. T., July 12, a correspondent sends us the record of a game of base ball which came off at this post July 4 between "Company G, Fourteenth Infantry B. B. C." and the "Trotter B. B. C." a picked nine of the post. The post is garrisoned by four companies of infantry and one of cavalry. The game resulted in a victory for the boys in green (Company G) by a score of fifty-seven to thirteen. I append the score:

CO. G, 14TH INFANTRY. R. O.	TROTTERS. R. O.
McBride, s. s. .... 5	Acres, p. .... 2
Cullen, r. f. .... 7	Ballard, c. f. .... 1
Dunning, 2d b. .... 10	O'Connell, c. .... 3
Kiley, 1st b. .... 8	Eddy, s. s. .... 3
Fields, c. .... 8	Mahoney, 3d b. .... 1
Watson, 3d b. .... 5	Doyle, 1. f. .... 2
Farrell, p. .... 4	Murphy, r. f. .... 0
Hopper, c. .... 6	Hays, 2d b. .... 0
Reynolds, l. f. .... 4	Robinson, 1st b. .... 1
Total. .... 57	Total. .... 13
INNINGS. 1st. 2d. 3d. 4th. 5th. 6th. 7th. 8th. 9th.	
Company G. .... 4 15 4 8 7 5 2 9 3-57	
Troutters. .... 3 1 0 1 5 0 1 0 2-13	
Time of game, 2 hours 40 minutes.	

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

**Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord:** Headquarters, Omaha, Nebraska.

Instructions of the 10th and 14th instants, to Captain John Mix, Second Cavalry, and Captain H. G. Litchfield, Second Artillery, directed these officers to proceed to Davenport, Iowa, and return, and to St. Joseph, Mo., and return, on public business.

**Third Cavalry.**—Major C. M. Terrell, paymaster, July 16 was directed to pay the troops at Camp Canby and North Platte, and Company I, Third Cavalry, at Fort McPherson.

**Second Cavalry.**—Upon completion of the duties assigned him in par. 1, S. O. No. 117, c. s., from department headquarters, Major E. M. Baker, Second Cavalry, was ordered to return to Omaha, Neb.

#### DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

**Brigadier-General C. C. Augur:** Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas.

**Eleventh Infantry.**—The leave of absence for seven days granted Major Henry Douglass, by his post commander, was extended thirty days, July 10.

**Twenty-fifth Infantry.**—Leave of absence for fifteen days was granted Captain J. S. Tompkins, July 10.

**Ninth Cavalry.**—First Lieutenant Andrew Geddes, Twenty-fifth Infantry, July 9 was ordered to Austin, Texas, to take charge of a detachment of recruits for the Ninth Cavalry, and conduct it to Forts McKavett and Concho, Texas, for assignment, as follows: Seventeen to Companies F and M, at Fort McKavett, and the remainder to Companies A and E, at Fort Concho.

**Twenty-fourth Infantry.**—Captain C. N. W. Cunningham, July 8 was ordered to Huntsville, Texas, with the guard and prisoners under his charge, transferring the latter, on his arrival, to the warden of the penitentiary.

**Fort Stockton.**—A General Court-martial was ordered to convene at Fort Stockton, Texas, July 17. Detail for the court: Captain F. S. Dodge, Ninth Cavalry; Assistant Surgeon P. J. A. Cleary, Medical Department; Captain J. S. Tompkins, First Lieutenant J. Pratt, Jr., Second Lieutenant H. P. Ritzius, Twenty-fifth Infantry. Captain L. Petree, Twenty-fifth Infantry, judge-advocate.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTH.

**Major-General I. McDowell:** Headquarters, Louisville, Ky.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

**Major-General I. McDowell:** Headquarters, Louisville, Kentucky.

Assistant Surgeon William H. King, U. S. Army, July 12 was ordered to Atlanta, Ga., for duty, relieving Assistant Surgeon Henry Lippincott, U. S. Army. When relieved, Assistant Surgeon Lippincott will comply with the requirements of par. 1, S. O. No. 120, W. D., A.-G. O., c. s.

Major T. J. Haines, commissary of subsistence U. S. Army, July 18 was ordered to Atlanta, Ga., and Columbia, S. C., on business connected with the Subsistence Department, returning on completion thereof to department headquarters.

Leave of absence for sixty days on surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to leave the limits of the Division, was granted First Lieutenant Thomas D. Maurice—to date from the 27th ultimo.

**Sixteenth Infantry.**—The detachment of the Sixteenth Infantry have left the post at Ash Barracks, and gone into summer quarters on White's Creek, twelve miles from Nashville.

**Newport Barracks, Ky.**—A General Court-martial was appointed to convene at Newport Barracks, Ky., July 21. Detail for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel A. V. Kautz, Fifteenth Infantry; Surgeon E. Swift, U. S. Army; First Lieutenants Wm. Krause, Third Infantry; Henry Marquette, Seventeenth Infantry; Thomas F. Riley, Twenty-first Infantry. First Lieutenant John M. Norvell, Twelfth Infantry, judge-advocate of the court.

**Eighteenth Infantry.**—As soon as the necessary repairs, additions, and alterations in the temporary quarters at Columbia, S. C., for the occupation of Company F, are completed, under date of July 17, Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Black was directed to notify Captain T. J. Lloyd. On receipt of such notification the post of Sumter will be discontinued and Company F will proceed to and be posted at Columbia.

**Second Artillery.**—Major J. C. Tidball July 18 was ordered to Fort Macon, N. C., and comply with instructions received from department headquarters; having done so he will return to his proper station.

**Second Infantry.**—Second Lieutenant M. Frank Gallagher, who was found guilty of having fired a loaded revolver three times at and killing a discharged soldier at Spartanburg, S. C., was dismissed on July 22 from the United States service. He will now be tried for murder by the civil authorities. Leave of absence for sixty days, with permission to leave the limits of the Division, was granted Captain W. Mills, July 15.

**Nineteenth Infantry.**—Leave of absence for sixty days, with permission to leave the limits of the Division and to apply to the Adjutant-General of the Army for an extension of thirty days, was granted First Lieutenant R. Vance, July 12.

**First Artillery.**—Leave of absence for sixty days, with permission to leave the limits of the Division and to apply to the Adjutant-General of the Army for an extension of ten months, was granted Captain A. M. Randal, July 18.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

**Colonel W. H. Emory:** Headquarters, New Orleans, La.

**A. A. Surgeon M. F. Leary:** U. S. Army, July 12 was ordered to Greenwood, near Shreveport, La.

The headquarters of the department was temporarily established at Holly Springs, Miss., July 20. All communications were ordered to be addressed accordingly, except those for the officers of the Pay and Subsistence Departments, which will continue to be addressed to New Orleans.

**First Artillery.**—Florida papers report that the health of the United States garrison at Key West, and at Forts Taylor and Jefferson, is unusually good at the present time.

**Sixth Infantry.**—Captain W. W. Sanders, Sixth Infantry, A. D. C., July 16, proceeded on public business to Mississippi City, Miss., and Ship Island, Miss.

**St. Martinville.**—Major George L. Febiger, paymaster U. S. Army, July 15 was directed to proceed to St. Martinville, La., and pay the troops at that point on the muster rolls of June 30. This duty performed, Major Febiger will return to his station in New Orleans.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

**Major-General W. S. Hancock:** Headquarters, New York.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

**Maj.-Gen. W. S. Hancock:** Headquarters, Green and Houston sts., N. Y.

The following officers were registered at headquarters Department of the East for the week ending July 22: Second Lieutenant Frank Heath, Third Artillery; First Lieutenant J. P. Sanger, First Artillery; First Lieutenant A. H. Merrill, First Artillery; Second Lieutenant C. S. Chapin, Fourth Artillery.

Leave of absence for thirty days, to take effect on the final adjournment of the board of officers of which he has been detailed a member, was granted Surgeon Dallas Bache, Medical Department, July 21.

**Second Artillery.**—Leave of absence for thirty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, was granted Colonel William F. Barry, July 17.

**Fort Monroe.**—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Monroe, Virginia, July 24. Detail for the court: Major Gustavus A. De Russy, Third Artillery; Captain Richard Lodor, Fourth Artillery; Captain George A. Kensi, Fifth Artillery; Captain Edward R. Warner, Third Artillery; First Lieutenant James E. Wilson, Second Artillery; Joseph Keefe, Fifth Artillery; John F. Mount, Third Artillery; Edward C. Knower, Third Artillery; Second Lieutenant Clermont L. Best, Jr., First Artillery; Charles R. Barnett, Fifth Artillery; John D. C. Hoskins, Third Artillery. First Lieutenant Edmund K. Russell, First Artillery, judge-advocate.

**Fifth Artillery.**—Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply to headquarters Division of the Atlantic for an extension of thirty days, was granted Captain Jacob B. Rawles July 21.

**Fort Adams.**—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Adams, Rhode Island, July 25. Detail for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel Tredwell Moore, deputy quartermaster-general; Captain Benjamin F. Rittenhouse, Fifth Artillery; Assistant Surgeon Curtis E. Munn, Medical Department; First Lieutenant George F. Barstow, Third Artillery; William E. Van Reed, Charles Morris, and Luigi Lomia, and Second Lieutenant

Ants Alexander L. Morton and William B. Homer, Fifth Artillery. First Lieutenant Frederick Robinson, Fifth Artillery, judge-advocate.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

**Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield:** Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.

#### DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

**A. A. Surgeon S. L. Orr:** U. S. Army, July 2 was ordered to Kelton, Utah, to report to Captain Moses Harris, commanding a detachment of the First Cavalry, and accompany his command to its destination. On completion of this duty A. A. Surgeon Orr will return to his station and report to the medical director, Department of California.

**A. A. Surgeon George A. Benjamin:** U. S. Army, July 2 was directed to report to the medical director, Department of California, for annulment of his contract.

Captain Garrett J. Lydecker, U. S. Engineers, July 7 was announced as engineer officer at department headquarters.

Assistant Surgeon Calvin DeWitt, U. S. Army, at San Francisco, July 11 was assigned to duty at the Presidio of San Francisco.

**First Cavalry.**—Leave of absence for thirty days July 2 was granted First Lieutenant Thomas Garvey. On the expiration of his leave Lieutenant Garvey will join his company via Portland, Oregon.

**Payment of Troops.**—The following-named officers July 7 were ordered to proceed to pay the troops, at the posts and stations hereinafter enumerated, to the 30th of June: Major Brantz Mayer, paymaster U. S. Army, at posts in the harbor of San Francisco, Bonicia Barracks and Arsenal, Cal.; Major C. W. Wingard, paymaster U. S. Army, at Camps Gaston, Wright, and Independence, Cal., Camps Halleck and McDermitt, Nevada, and Fort Hall, Idaho.

**Fifth Cavalry.**—Major G. A. Gordon July 11 was relieved from duty as member of the G. C. M. appointed to meet at Camp Wright, Cal., by par. 2, S. O. No. 83, c. s., from department headquarters, and was detailed as a member of the G. C. M. appointed to meet at Camp McDermitt, Nevada, on the 19th instant, by par. 1 of the same order. Major C. W. Wingard, paymaster U. S. Army, at the same time was detailed as a member of the G. C. M. appointed to meet at Camp Wright, Cal., on the 15th instant, by par. 2, S. O. No. 83, c. s., from department headquarters.

**Twelfth Infantry.**—Major Henry R. Mizner July 11 was relieved from duty as member of the G. C. M. appointed to meet at Camp McDermitt, Nevada, by par. 1, S. O. No. 83, c. s., from department headquarters.

Captain George B. Hoge, at Angel Island, Cal., July 11 was ordered to join his company (G) at Fort Klamath, Oregon.

**Fourth Artillery.**—First Lieutenant William Everett July 11 was ordered to Alcatraz Island, California, for garrison Court-martial duty on such days during the ensuing week as his services may be required.

**Camp McDermitt.**—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Camp McDermitt, Nevada, July 19. Detail for the court: Colonel Horace Brooks, Fourth Artillery; Major Henry R. Mizner, Twelfth Infantry; Captain Thomas McGregor, Henry Wagner, First Cavalry; First Lieutenants John W. Roder, R. A., Fourth Artillery; David J. Craigie, R. Q. M., Twelfth Infantry; First Lieutenant A. G. Forse, First Cavalry, judge-advocate.

**Camp Wright.**—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Camp Wright, Cal., July 15. Detail for the court: Major G. A. Gordon, Fifth Cavalry; Captains E. C. Woodruff, Twelfth Infantry; O. C. Carr, First Cavalry; First Lieutenants A. Grant, First Cavalry; Bernard Reilly, Jr., Fifth Cavalry; Second Lieutenant Otto L. Hein, First Cavalry. First Lieutenant James Halloran, Twelfth Infantry, judge-advocate.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

**Colonel Jeff. C. Davis:** Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.

**A. A. Surgeon T. T. Cabanis:** U. S. Army, June 28 was assigned to duty with the infantry command en route to the Columbia river, and ordered to report to the commanding officer of infantry for duty.

**A. A. Surgeon John E. Tallon:** U. S. Army, June 28 was relieved from duty with the infantry command, and ordered to report to the commanding officer, Fort Klamath, Oregon, for temporary duty.

Major R. N. Batchelder, chief quartermaster of the department, July 3 was ordered to Camp San Juan Island, and return, on business connected with his department.

Assistant Surgeon Henry J. Phillips, U. S. A., June 20 was assigned to duty with the troops about to march to the Columbia river, and ordered to report at once to Major E. C. Mason, Twenty-first Infantry, to accompany the infantry command.

**A. A. Surgeon J. O. Skinner:** U. S. A., June 20 was assigned to duty with the troops about to march to the Columbia river, and ordered to report at once to Major John Green, First Cavalry, to accompany the cavalry command.

Upon the recommendation of the medical director based on surgeon's certificate that a change of climate is necessary to enable him to recover his health, Assistant Surgeon John Brooke, post surgeon, Sitka, Alaska, June 24 was ordered to repair temporarily to Portland, Oregon, and report to the attending surgeon for medical treatment.

The services of Assistant Surgeon Edwin Bentley, U. S. A., being no longer required in this department, June 23 he was ordered to San Francisco, Cal.

The services of Chaplain James O. Rayner, U. S. A., being no longer required, he was ordered June 23 to San

Francisco, Cal., reporting to commanding general Division of the Pacific.

*Eighth Cavalry.*—First Lieutenant John Lafferty having complied with S. O. No. 98, headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, June 23 was directed to report to the commanding general Division of the Pacific.

*Payment of Troops.*—Major and Paymaster William A. Rucker, acting chief paymaster, July 5 was directed to pay the troops, to include the master of June 30, 1873, at Vancouver Arsenal and Forts Vancouver, Cape Disappointment and Stevens, in the order named.

*Fort Klamath.*—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Klamath, Oregon, June 23. De- tail for the court: Captains David Perry, First Cavalry; Henry C. Haebrouck, Fourth Artillery; James Jackson, First Cavalry; Robert Pollock, Twenty-first Infantry; First Lieutenants Jas. B. Hazelton, Fourth Artillery; Chas. C. Cresson, 1st Cavalry; Henry N. Moss, First Cavalry. Second Lieutenant George W. Kingsbury, Twelfth Infantry, judge-advocate.

*Eastern Oregon Service.*—The following named troops June 19 were designated for service in eastern Oregon, and will constitute a separate command: Troops B, F, G, H and K, First Cavalry, under command of Major John Green, First Cavalry: Companies B, C, and I, Twenty-first Infantry, and Battery E, Fourth Artillery, under command of Major E. C. Mason, Twenty-first Infantry. The commanders as designated were directed to report to the department commander for instructions. The command was ordered to move in light marching order; the soldiers to be provided with shelter tents, the officers their field allowance, and ten days' rations transported in wagons. Pursuant to instructions from division headquarters, Troop K, First Cavalry, was assigned to duty in the Department of the Columbia, and ordered to report to Major John Green, First Cavalry, for special service. As soon as the service of Companies A, G, K, and M, Fourth Artillery, can be dispensed with as guard to public property, they are ordered to report to their proper station in the Department of California. As soon as the services of Light Battery B, Fourth Artillery, and Companies E and G, Twelfth Infantry, can be dispensed with as guard to Modoc prisoners, they are ordered to report to their proper stations in the Department of California.

*The Modoc Trial.*—The Military Commission appointed to try Captain Jack, and others, concerned in the murder of General Canby and Dr. Thomas, the Peace Commissioners, met at Fort Klamath on the 5th of July, and closed the proceedings on the 9th. The verdict is believed to be that the accused Indians are guilty of the charges, although nothing is known yet of the decision of the Commission. The Modocs arraigned were Captain Jack, Schonchin, John, Boston Charley, Black Jim, Sholocks, and Bonchew. The witnesses for the prosecution were T. F. Riddle, the interpreter, and Mrs. Riddle, his Indian wife, Peace Commissioners Dyer and Meacham, and the Modocs Shack Nasty Jim, Steamboat Frank, Bogus Charley, Hooker Jim, and William. The evidence showed that, from warnings given by Hooker Jim to Riddle previous to the meeting, there was every reason to believe that the Peace Commissioners would be attacked. Riddle and Mrs. Riddle so informed the Commissioners, who, however, determined to proceed to the place. The evidence established that after the delivery of the speeches by Captain Jack, General Canby, Dr. Thomas, and Mr. Meacham, and while Schonchin was speaking, Captain Jack cried, "Hetchet!" ("all ready") and fired at Canby. Ellen's Man also fired at Canby. Schonchin shot at Meacham; Hooker Jim chased and shot at Dyer; Boston Charley shot Dr. Thomas. The parts played by the other accused Indians were not so prominent. At the end of each witness's testimony the evidence was read to the prisoners, who were asked if they wished to ask any question, but they invariably declined to say anything. The accused Indians had no counsel, and seemed to rely entirely for justice upon the Commission. Evidence for the defence commenced on the third day, when, at Captain Jack's request, Dave, Mose, and Scar-faced Charley were brought in, ironed, to testify. Nothing of any immediate advantage to the prisoners was developed by their testimony, which was merely a narrative of the sayings and doings of the Klamath Indians in connection with the Modocs since the beginning of the trouble. The sum of their testimony was that the Modocs were incited to resistance by the Klamaths. Captain Jack made a long speech in his own defence. He said that before the trouble he was living near Yreka and was a "good Indian," so known to all the whites, lived like the whites, subsisted upon what he could kill and catch, and never begged. He denied any responsibility for the war, and declared that he always wanted to live at peace. He was finally driven to the lava bed by the attacks made by the soldiers upon his people. While in the lava bed he still desired peace, and, because he advocated it, the other Indians would call him "equaw." He also said that he knew the whites would hold him responsible for what was done, as he was the chief.

#### DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

*Lieutenant-Colonel George Crook: Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.*

The following particulars relative to the surrender of Delchay has been communicated to the *Arizona Citizen*, June 28, by its correspondent at Apache: On the 24th of April, Captain Randall, Twenty-third Infantry, with his command, consisting of Lieutenant A. O. Brodie, First Cavalry, parts of Companies L and M, same regiment and of Company I, Twenty-third Infantry, with about fifty Apache scouts from Apache, surrounded a rancheria and opened fire when the Indians surrendered to the number of twenty-five full grown warriors with their women and children. The next day Delchay's own camp was surrounded and he with the fragments (to a total of 132), of his once formidable band gave in to the forces of the Government. Delchay said he had been able to elude the troops in previous campaigns, but in the present one, the best trailers from among his own

people had followed him by night and day. Iamaspe's band of Apaches—Yuma Indians, which recently left the Date Creek Reservation, the same paper reports was followed promptly by the cavalry company from Fort Whipple and a large body of Hualpai Indian scouts, under Captain McGregor, of First Cavalry, and Nickerson, of General Crook's staff, driven into the Colorado reservation where they took shelter, but from which they started on the 12th of June, under charge of Captain Burns and Lieutenant E. D. Thomas, Fifth Cavalry, to the reservation at Verde, to which they at first refused to go.

A despatch from San Francisco, July 18, says: The recent attacks of Lieutenant Babcock on the Tonto Apaches has produced a good effect. Two hundred savages have surrendered at the reservation. Chief Chelton Pan says he wants peace. General Crook made him sergeant of the force of Indian scouts at Verde. Three companies of troops, under the command of Major Brown, are pursuing bands of Apache Indians going toward San Pedro.

#### CREEDMOOR RIFLE RANGE.

(From the Galaxy for August.)

WHILE we note the decline of base-ball, we observe with interest the indications, afforded by the establishment of a National Rifle Association, and the inauguration of its range at Creedmoor, near New York, that we have witnessed the first beginning of a pastime that bids fair ere many years to become a truly national amusement and exercise, as well adapted to Texas and California as to Maine and New York; and peculiarly American, by the historical associations of a hundred years of victory and prosperity. The opening of a single rifle range in a single State is only a beginning, but it is a significant beginning when the character of our people and their history is remembered, as well as the history of the similar institution in England. We are, in a great measure, the descendants of the bowmen that sent their flights of cloth-yard shafts at Crecy and Agincourt; and the same temperament and spirit that made them such magnificent marksmen survive in the Anglo-Saxon race to-day. Wherever they have an opportunity they are sure to assert themselves, as our own riflemen showed in the Revolution, and as our mountain men show even to-day all over the West, from Buffalo Bill down to the least known scout who serves against the Modocs or the Apaches. There is in our native American character a natural and hereditary aptitude for rifle-shooting, an enthusiasm, latent, only requiring to be called out, that makes this a sport peculiarly apt to catch our public fancy, if once fairly presented. Its strength, its great strength, we are convinced, lies not so much in its military as in its social and entertaining aspect. The English kings in times past were particular to encourage shooting in every county; each parish had its "butts," and every fine summer evening found the young men at their shooting, while the lasses looked on and smiled on the victorious and bantered the clumsy marksmen; and these kings found their reward in their invincible archers. So we may confidently look forward to the time when the crack of rifles shall re-echo from "ranges" established all over the land. That this is by no means an extravagant expectation is proved by the wonderful career of success that has attended the practice of rifle-shooting in England since the first inauguration of the British National Rifle Association. Beginning with a few, emerging slowly to public view against a dead weight of true Anglo-Saxon stolidity and indifference, it took a sudden leap to popularity after the writing of Tennyson's famous "Form! Riflemen, form!" The angry attitude of France in 1859, after the victory of Solferino, and the true British rabidity on the Gallio question, were skillfully taken advantage of by the poet in his appeal; and the riflemen did in truth form, all over the country.

In Canada the same result was attained by the fears of those mythical demons of rapine, the terrible Fenian brotherhood. Rifle practice has become universal in Canada, and a Canadian "team" carried off the grand prize at Wimbledon a year ago, beating all comers. The result which in England and Canada has been gained by an appeal to national fears, is more likely in our own country to be gained by an appeal to national pride and aptitude. Our National Rifle Association has succeeded in erecting a "range" as fine as any in the world, at a cost of nearly thirty thousand dollars; in exciting an interest in all parts of the Union about their plans and objects; and has accomplished all this within a year and a half from the time that some twenty private gentlemen met together to organize a club, in the office of a busy New York editor. That the object has been effected so soon, without any spurring bugbear of foreign invasion, without any assistance of political influence, and in spite of the supine indifference of all the military authorities in their official capacity, is proof that the interest in the subject must be latent in American nature to be so easily awakened. What has been accomplished in England a glance at the list of prizes at Wimbledon last year will show. The interest must be great which induces not only the Queen, Prince of Wales, Princess Alexandra, and other members of the royal family, to give munificent prizes year by year, but also brings out gifts from dozens of the nobility and gentry, and from Indian rajahs and China merchants. We find such offerings as "the Rajah of Kolapore's Imperial Challenge Cup," "the China Challenge Cup," "the Belgian Cup" (given by the Chasseurs Eclaireurs of Brussels and Antwerp), "the Burmese Cup," "Daily Telegraph Cup," "Graphic Cup," "Public Schools' Cup," among a host of others. We find matches between the House of Lords and House of Commons, Oxford and Cambridge, factory against factory, volunteers against regulars, lawyers and merchants, every class of society except the church; and we doubt not some of the muscular Christians among them are itching to be at it.

In an article on the firearms at the Vienna Exposition, the *Wiener Weltausstellungs Zeitung* of June 19 informs us that Austria has the richest collection of fire-

arms. Of military firearms we find exhibited in Gallery No. 10 the systems of Werndl and Fruhwirth, with all their constituent parts in different states of fabrication, the Chassepot and the Berdan musket. The exhibition of rifles of luxury is very rich and beautiful, especially the Lefancheux and the Lancaster, which are always and everywhere used by preference, although the exhibition of other manufacturers is a proof that other systems of military firearms, such as Peabody, Werndl, Wanzen, etc., can easily be adopted for sporting rifles. Revolvers, chiefly after Colt's principle, are exhibited in great number. The Russian Government exhibits in the southern covered courtyard the transformed Krnka musket, now in use in the army; and arms of smaller calibre, with the Berdan lock No. II., which are now manufactured on a grand scale in the Imperial gun manufactories in Tula. The Dreyse needle-gun, which in late years has become so celebrated, has undergone many improvements, and forms one of the most remarkable objects in the collective collection of the German Empire in the rotunda. The lock is an improved needle mechanism; simplicity and solidity are united with a quick and convenient manipulation, and it is equal to the best systems now in existence. The whole mechanism consists only of six parts, and that the loading and firing does not require more than three seconds. The deficiencies of the old needle-gun are now done away with by the adoption of a calibre of eleven millimetres and the metal cartridge with a heavy charge. Of quite a peculiar construction is the much talked of shell rifle, the use of which was forbidden by the Petersburg Convention of 1869, excluding the use of shell under the weight of 400 grammes. The rifle has a calibre of twenty-three millimetres; at the lower end of the barrel is the lock (verschluss); it is provided with screws and a catch, by which it may be turned to the right. The lock contains the needle mechanism. The butt end of the gun is represented by an iron bolstered bow, which greatly helps the man in taking aim. The shot contains an exploding charge; at the lower end of the shot a small pipe of copper is screwed in, which contains the percussion apparatus; a small hammer striking on a cap explodes the charge, and this bursts the shell into six or eight pieces. The result is said to be satisfactory at a distance of 1,800 paces. The celebrated gun manufacture of Liege is not represented in the Exhibition by its own productions, but merely by a collection of rifles which have been tried and used. It would have been desirable if in the rotunda a more systematic grouping of the firearms of different models had been arranged. The hardness of phosphorbronze, which weighs from thirty to thirty-five kilogrammes per square millimetre, has, together with the low price, led to the idea of fabricating parts of the lock, and even barrels, of guns of this kind of metal, but the trials have not proved its value. In the covered courtyards of the Swiss exhibition we find the Amsler musket, now in use with a valve-lock; the new Vetterli repeater in different models, as muskets, rifles, carbines, and small guns for cadets; finally, Martini breech-loaders for military and sporting purposes, with locks of an improved Peabody mechanism. France has exhibited nothing of importance in firearms, but a very instructive collection of nearly all the metal cartridges now in use in nearly all European armies. England has not sent much worthy of notice. Of the arms exhibited we may only mention the Henry-Martini musket and the system Soper. The Northern States exhibit, in the Swedish pavilion, the adopted Remington gun, which has also been tried in Austria. We find this musket in the United States of North America, and the systems of Peabody, Colt, and Berdan; Springfield rifles with a sort of Wanzen lock, and rifles of Ward, Burton, Sobrane, and a modification of the Remington system.

SOME time ago some speculators in Jersey obtained control of the property at Morristown on which stands the building used by George Washington during the Jersey Revolutionary campaign, and talked and wrote it up in that pure spirit of patriotism, which Dr. Johnson described so truly, and it was handed over for disposition under the hammer of the auctioneer. Governor Theodore F. Randolph purchased the old building and adjoining grounds in behalf of himself, ex-Congressman George N. Halsey, General N. Morris Halsted, and Mr. W. Van Vleck Lidergood, at the same time announcing it as their intention to reserve it for the State. The New Jersey Historical Society, with a spirit worthy of its distinguished membership, past and present, have promptly taken up the matter, and at a recent meeting, at which were present the four gentlemen named above, resolved to repurchase the historic place, and hold it forever as a repository for relics of the illustrious father of the country and his associates. The Executive and Finance Committees were also authorized to issue 500 shares of stock at \$100, in the name of "The Washington Association of the New Jersey Historical Society, and that the proceeds of subscription as rapidly as received shall be applied as follows: First, to payment upon the property, and second, to providing a fund for its maintenance and perpetuation." A subscription list was opened on the spot, and five gentlemen put themselves down for ten shares each. The price paid for the property was \$25,000.

THE following despatch has been received at the Navy Department:

ST. JOHNS, N. F., July 23, 1873.

Secretary Robeson, Washington, D. C.

Arrived this morning all well. Will sail Saturday morning.

JAMES A. GREER.

#### LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post-office on the date given. These letters are retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to the Dead-Letter Office, Washington:

Brown, J. A., Colonel.

Burnett, General.

Pennock, P., Captain.

A letter has been received at this office for Colonel Serrell.

## THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the Journal all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movement of officers or vessels.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE *Nipic* has been ordered out of commission at New York.

THE *Tallapoosa* leaves Washington July 23 on another trip to the Navy-yards.

COMMANDER WM. B. CUSHING relieved Lieutenant-Commander M. L. Johnson of the command of the *Wyoming* at Hampton Roads on the 16th instant.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL BRADFORD is to be absent from Washington several weeks, and Pay Director James H. Watmough is to take his place temporarily.

THE *Worcester* is to be docked at Norfolk, and such repairs effected as can be in the course of six or seven days, after which she is to proceed in the direction of the Bermudas.

A DESPATCH from Fortress Monroe, Va., July 19, 1873, reports that Rear-Admiral G. H. Scott, commanding the North Atlantic station, accompanied by his staff, paid a visit to-day to General Barry, commanding the fort. He was received with the customary salute, which was returned by the flagship *Worcester*.

THE *Wyoming* will also be taken into the dock at Norfolk after the *Worcester* is taken out, and have such slight repairs put on her as are absolutely necessary. Her destination then is believed to be the northeast coast, as the fishing season is approaching, and it is customary to have a national vessel in the vicinity during that time.

THE proposition to enlist a crew from the *Brooklyn* and the *Shenandoah* to make up a complement for the latter, to remain on the European station at least two years longer, did not succeed. The men declined to re-enlist. By exchanges from one vessel to the other, a sufficient number of men were obtained, whose terms are not up until next spring, to keep the *Shenandoah* out until then. She will probably return home in March or April next.

THE San Francisco *Bulletin* says: Edward Carson, assistant surgeon U. S. Navy, while celebrating the fourth of July, unconsciously lost his gold watch and chain, also \$84 in greenbacks. A young man was arrested for the robbery, and the property was found in his possession. The prisoner insisted that he took the property for safe keeping, but his notoriously bad character went against him, and he was held to answer before the grand jury in the sum of \$2,000.

FROM Shanghai, China, June 11, 1873, a correspondent writes: "To-morrow, June 12, the *Hartford*, *Iroquois*, and *Monocacy* are to be ready to leave for Nagasaki. The *Palos* is to relieve the *Ashuelot* at Tien-tsin, the latter leaving that place for Nagasaki, where there will be a rendezvous of all the vessels of this station, except the *Idaho* and *Palos*. A General Court-martial, before which a number of cases have been tried, was recently concluded."

W. O. DREW, assistant chief engineer of the Fire Department, Washington, submitted to the Secretary of the Navy, on July 21, the result of his investigation as to the origin of the fire which damaged the Navy Department building last Tuesday morning. The report states that in his (Drew's) judgment the fire was caused by the spontaneous combustion of cloths under a washstand in room 19, on the third floor of the building, carelessly thrown there by the laboring men who were engaged in oiling and repairing the furniture.

THE *Vallejo Chronicle* says: According to the instructions issued to the *Tuscarora*, the homeward soundings will follow in a lower latitude than those of the outward voyage, probably 40 degrees north. Various projects, having in view the establishment of telegraphic communication by means of submarine cables between the American and Asiatic continents, will find these soundings of particular value. Five hundred eight-inch shot are being drilled at the Navy-yard, to be made suitable for use with Brook's deep sea sounding apparatus, to be used on the *Tuscarora* on her next expedition.

A SPECIAL correspondent of the New York *Herald* from Yokohama, Japan, under date of the 23d of June, reports the movements of the United States fleet in the Asiatic waters thus: From China we learn that the whole fleet was at Shanghai. Courts-martial are the order of the day, and it is stated that several others besides those mentioned in the following are to undergo a trial. Lieutenant Impey, of the *Ashuelot*, has been tried by court-martial, charged with conduct unbecoming a gentleman and officer. He has been found guilty and was sentenced to two years' suspension. He was ordered to go home in the *Colorado*, but, on second consideration, this order was revoked, and he is to remain with his vessel until his debts in Shanghai are paid. Commander Byron Wilson, of the *Yantic*, is to be tried on the charges of "drunkenness and disgraceful conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline." Lieutenant-Commander John H. Rowland, in command of the *Saco*, is to be tried on the charges of "obtaining money under false pretences and scandalous conduct." There is quite an excitement among the naval officers attached to the fleet on account of these proceedings.

REAR-ADMIRAL CASE, commanding the European station, has issued a General Order, in which he says that he intends that all officers of his squadron shall enjoy every opportunity to visit places of interest whenever they can be spared from the duties of their stations. With this view leave will be granted whenever it can be done consistently. He directs, however, that all officers on their return from a leave of absence of more than three days shall make to him a report, in writing, within fifteen days after their return, through their com-

manding officer, of the result of their observations; the report to be as full as possible. Professional subjects should, of course, receive precedence in such letters; but when visits are paid to localities affording no subjects of a military or naval nature, the reports should contain remarks on anything of interest, either historical, natural, or artistic. These letters will be forwarded to the Navy Department for its files. The Rear-Admiral commanding hopes that all officers under his command will accept this order in the spirit in which it is issued—as an attempt to collect useful information for the benefit of all, and with a desire to benefit those who come under its rulings.

THE U. S. steam practice ship *Constellation* arrived at Newport, R. I., on the 20th inst., just one month from the date of leaving Hampton Roads. Nothing of special interest occurred during the cruise. The health of all on board continues good. On the 4th July the ship appeared off Newport and fired a national salute to refresh the memories of those who resort to that place and remind them of our national independence. July 9 she came across the flag-ship *Brooklyn*, Rear-Admiral James Alden, on way to New York, and salutes were exchanged. A contest of speed then took place, the *Brooklyn* under steam and sail. The *Constellation*, maintaining her reputation, soon came up, but etiquette did not admit of her going ahead of the *Brooklyn*. The *Constellation* will probably remain at Newport until about the 28th, most of the cadets being allowed to go ashore. With regard to liberty and indulgence they are divided into three classes: 1st. Those satisfactory in both studies and conduct, who are allowed liberty when the duties of the ship will permit. 2d. Those unsatisfactory in either studies or conduct who can go ashore once a month. 3d. Those whose bad conduct debars them from all the privileges of going ashore. The first class can draw money at all times when necessary, the second about once a month, when allowed to go ashore, the third have no need of it, having no chance to spend it.

THE damage by the fire at the Navy Department was not so serious as was at first supposed. No records of any great value were destroyed. Some little derangement results from the destruction of the photographs of designs and specifications for the 450 ton vessels for which proposals were invited. No delay, however, will occur, nor will there be any extension of the time for receiving estimates and proposals for these vessels. Any one desiring to bid can obtain all necessary information on application to the Bureau of Steam Engineering. The photographs, etc., for the 640 ton vessels are safe, and are furnished to those desiring to estimate for that class of vessels. The ship's logs, in charge of Navigation, had a narrow escape. A few of them were badly charred, and will need rebinding. The same may be said of the steam logs. Of those that were caught by the fire a sufficient number are saved for all practical purposes, such as to show the speed and performance of the vessel under all circumstances. The Bureau of Ordnance suffered some in the loss of drawings of the different varieties of ordnance which were in the draughtsman's room, where the fire was most destructive. The other losses and damages were from the bountiful supply of water furnished by the Fire Department of Washington, who deserve the highest credit for the effectual manner in which they checked the devouring element. The building is now in the course of restoration to its former state. The work is being done by the supervising officers in charge of the new State, War, and Navy building, and in three or four weeks no indications of the fire will probably be visible. The Secretary has temporarily taken up his quarters in what was formerly the ante-room, under the earlier secretaries, being in the extreme northeast corner of the second floor, main building, and his chief clerk occupies the adjoining room. The chief of the Bureau of Detail and the Solicitor-General are opposite them respectively. About eight thousand dollars will restore the building to its former condition, and the replenishing of the furniture may be estimated at fifteen hundred or two thousand more.

ONE of our correspondents, writing from Shanghai, China, June 7, 1873, gives the following account of an exciting boat race which occurred May 28 at Shanghai, China, between the second cutter of the flag-ship *Hartford* and the celebrated boat *Daring*. The latter was formerly the barge of the *Colorado*, and was turned over by that vessel to the succeeding flag-ship at Singapore. The *Daring* won several races on this station prior to the transfer, but a close contest was looked for in this race, it being currently reported that the cutter was built with a view to compete successfully with the *Daring*. Both boats are now carried by the *Hartford*, but it was thought best to man them from different vessels; therefore the cutter was manned from the *Hartford*, with a coxswain of long experience, of whom it was said "he never lost a race." The *Daring* was manned from the *Iroquois*, having for coxswain Midshipman Samuel Seabury, who evinces great interest in boating, having taken an active part as an oarsman while at the Naval Academy. The length of the race was five nautical miles; one turn, two and one-half miles from the start. Time of winning boat (*Daring*), 41 minutes; time of cutter, 42 minutes 15 seconds. First half of race they had wind and a lumpy sea ahead; second half had tide against them; added to this, it was quite foggy, with a light rain falling. The *Daring* passed the stake-boat at the turn 55 seconds in advance of her competitor, pulling a regular stroke of about 36 per minute, while the cutter pulled 48 to 50. A large concourse of people assembled to witness the contest—notwithstanding the unpleasant weather—who loudly cheered each boat as they came in. But little money changed hands, as the race was a trial of the respective merits of the boats, which were both built at New York by the same constructor. The second cutter of the *Hartford*, after the above defeat, arranged to pull against a boat owned by the crew of the *Monocacy*, called the *Maid of Erin*. This boat was built at Kobe, Japan, and designed especially for racing. She was pulled by a crew from the *Monocacy*, with twelve oars,

and gave 20 seconds to the cutter's crew, who pulled fourteen oars. This race took place June 4, over the same course, though under much more favorable circumstances, the weather being pleasant, and the river comparatively smooth. The *Maid of Erin* won the race in 37 minutes 21 seconds, the cutter's time being 38 minutes 28 seconds, or 47 seconds behind the 20 allowed her. The *Hartford*, *Iroquois*, and *Monocacy*, now at Shanghai, will soon go to Nagasaki, and are expected to be joined there by the *Lackawanna*, *Ashuelot*, *Yantic*, and *Saco*. The *Palos* will go to Tientsin to relieve the *Ashuelot*. Lieutenant-Commander Henry Glass has joined the *Iroquois* as executive, relieving Lieutenant-Commander Henry C. Niels, who has gone to the *Lackawanna* as navigator.

MR. CLEMENTS MARKHAM, of the Royal Geographical Society, London, after speaking of the valuable geographical results acquired to science by the *Polaris* Expedition, says: "Another very important feature in the voyage of the *Polaris* is the fact that she was safely drifted out into Baffin's Bay from a high northern position in the strait. This proves that the ascertained current keeps the ice in motion, and carries it south, thus preventing any long interruption of the navigation. The safety of a government expedition is thus assured, for it is quite clear that the dangers of the Arctic regions are, in most instances, the direct consequences of despatching ill-equipped and inadequately supplied vessels, with undisciplined crews. The really unavoidable dangers are thoroughly understood, and most of them can be obviated by modern appliances and experience. Two vessels stationed at suitable distances could keep up communications with each other, and with the whalers which annually frequent the 'North Water' of Baffin's Bay, while, under the most unforeseen and improbable contingency, a safe retreat would always be kept open. There is a third feature in the voyage of the *Polaris* which strengthens the argument in favor of exploration by Smith Sound. At the winter quarters, in 81 deg. 38 min. north, the climate was milder than it is further south, and animal life abounded, including musk oxen. This account corroborates that of Dr. Hays, who was able to supply his men with plenty of fresh provisions in the less hospitable region near the entrance of Smith Sound. A government expedition, with properly organized hunting parties, will be able to obtain considerable supplies of fresh meat, and thus add to the prospect of maintaining the men in health and vigor. Under such circumstances there is no healthier climate than that of the Arctic regions. These considerations are sufficient to show that the highly important scientific results of Arctic exploration can be secured without undue risk, and with a reasonable assurance that no disaster involving loss of life or health is to be apprehended. The system of Arctic sledge travelling, which is now thoroughly understood, will insure the examination of a vast extent of new country in various directions from the wintering positions of the two ships; and the navigable seasons will enable the expedition to obtain valuable information respecting the hydrography of the now unknown seas round the Pole. The story of Arctic exploration is a cheering and invigorating one. Each succeeding enterprise has added more and more to the stores of human knowledge; and, in the present day, when the true methods of exploring are well known, and men of science have clearly enumerated the important problems that will be solved and the numerous valuable results that will be derived from the labors of an Arctic expedition, the reasons for despatching one have acquired tenfold force."

ABOUT 1,500 men are employed at this time at the Boston Navy-yard. The *Brooklyn* arrived at the yard July 21 to be put out of commission. Work on the torpedo boat and *Vandalia* progress slowly. Naval Constructor S. H. Pook reported for duty July 15. It is said parties stand ready to purchase the Navy-yard for railroad purposes at its full valuation whenever the U. S. will sell it. The land is estimated to be worth \$3 per foot, without the improvements, which have cost the U. S. some \$5,000,000. A scale house has recently been erected, which looks very much like the judges' stand at a race course, and the guard house at the gate has been repaired, as it very much needed to be. Commander Selfridge has inaugurated some excellent regulations in case of fire at night—dividing the yard into two fire districts, and they have been approved and put in force by the commandant. Of the project for selling the yard the Boston *Globe* says: The original territory for the Charlestown yard was purchased by the United States, under authority of an act of Congress, in the year 1800. The State of Massachusetts, by an act of the Legislature of that year, gave its assent to the sale, under certain restrictions. The cost of the whole purchase, including commissions, was about \$40,000. Since that time new additions of land have been made to the yard, besides considerable that has been reclaimed from the sea. The present dry dock was authorized by the Nineteenth Congress, commenced July 10, 1837, and opened for the reception of vessels the 24th of June, 1838. The dock is three hundred and forty-one feet long, eighty feet wide, and thirty feet deep, and cost nearly seven hundred thousand dollars. The Charlestown Navy-yard is one of the best appointed naval depots in the country. It embraces about one hundred and thirty acres, and, independent of all buildings and works, the land is now worth fully ten times more than even twenty-five years ago, when its value was placed at \$1,500,000. In his last report to Congress, the Secretary of the Navy advises strongly against the sale of the Brooklyn establishment, but is silent in respect to the Charlestown yard. The nation could not afford to abandon the former yard, located as it is inside a line of formidable means of protection, and in proximity to the great commercial metropolis of the country. Norfolk, once the chief navy-yard, is of great value from its position and climate, enabling repairs and construction to be prosecuted in mid winter, when the rigorous climate of the North often forbids all out-door labor, while the yard at Philadelphia, or at League Island, perfectly secure from an enemy's fleet, lies on the margin of a

great coal and iron region, and has at hand the skilled labor of a great manufacturing city. The yard at Kit- tery, Me., also cannot be dispensed with, on account of its peculiar geographical position. There was some talk, years ago, of removing this yard to Mount Desert, on the coast of Maine—an unsurpassed location for a Government workshop—but the matter has been allowed to rest. To the mind of many persons, the continuation of the Charlestown yard seems to be a useless expenditure of money on account of the increased facilities for repairing and constructing Government vessels along the coast.

THE following extracts from a private letter to a gentleman in Brooklyn, from a member of the party on board the *Juniata*, dated at St. Johns, N. F., July 1, give some details of the probable course of that vessel during the search for the *Polaris*: "You will see by the date of this letter that I have reached this point on my northern journey. We shall remain here about one week, during which time the ship's bows are to be sheathed with boiler iron and other necessary preparations made for running into the ice, although Captain Braine's instructions are not to venture north of Uper- navik. Still, as he is very anxious to accomplish the relief of Buddington's party before the *Tigress* arrives, every effort will be made to reach Cape York, where I expect to find some of the *Polaris*'s crew looking out for the whaling fleet. If we fail in getting our ship through, a party of us are to make the attempt in a boat, and this I look forward to with eager interest. For this purpose we are fitting up a steam launch with every appliance which experience and ingenuity can suggest. There will be nine of us in the party, fitted and equipped for sixty days, during which we will try to reach Cape York, and if necessary, Whale Sound, communicating with and possibly rescuing the missing ones before any one comes to rob us of the honor. We shall have twenty or twenty-five days' start of the *Tigress*, and I need not assure you that every possible effort will be made to conquer success. The men selected for this enterprise are tried and true, and only anxious for the time to come. Captain Braine is also equally anxious, and has given orders to spare no expense in fitting up our boat, which will be taken ashore to-morrow morning, so that carpenters and blacksmiths can begin work. Our intended route is from Upernavik, through Melville Bay, if possible. Captain Braine is determined to forestall the *Tigress* and have the work finished before her arrival. If, however, we do not succeed in getting through to Cape York, she will take up the work and go on prepared to stay all winter if overtaken by the ice. To prepare for all possible contingencies, we have just received orders (by telegraph) to purchase forty dogs and all of the seal-skin clothing that can be procured between Fiskenoe and Disco, and leave them at the latter place ready for the *Tigress* on her arrival. It would be a sad damper to all our hopes and aspirations should the *Polaris* be already safe at one of the Greenland ports; however, we shall see. July 5.—I have been carefully sifting and comparing the testimony of Tyson's party, Captain Braine having an official copy, and am more than ever dissatisfied with the result. There are too many discrepancies and contradictions, which require Hall's journals and other evidence before they can be made clear. From Meyer's statement it appears that the *Polaris* worked up the west side of Kennedy channel and crossed over to Greenland, about the parallel of  $80^{\circ}$  north, and returned by the same route, thus sailing around the pack instead of driving through it. You will notice that no mention is made of the Greenland coast between Rensselaer Harbor and Cape Constitution, while Capes Frazer and Union are spoken of, both going and returning. There are many other points I would like to notice, but have neither time nor space at present. July 8.—Our preparations are so far completed that we shall probably sail for Disco this evening or to-morrow morning. This will give us at least two weeks start of the *Tigress*, and I hope that before she comes on we shall be successful in driving our boat through Melville Bay, and at least find out the condition and position of the *Polaris*, even if we do not get her out without more help. We ought to be back by the middle of September, and you may begin to look for intelligence by cable about that time."

The above letter sufficiently indicates the feelings and desires of those connected with the *Juniata* in the search for the *Polaris*, and their evident determination to "forestall the *Tigress*." Commander Greer's letter to the Department asking for special and definite instructions regarding the search expedition, has, as the letter shows, demonstrated the correctness of his judgment in obtaining the same, to prevent "others stealing his thunder." The orders granted him will do this, and will also alter in a great measure the expectations and determinations of the writer on board the *Juniata*.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

#### REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

#### ORDERED.

JULY 15.—Midshipman Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder, to the Tuscarora.

JULY 16.—Second Assistant Engineer Chas. R. Roelker, to the Shenandoah, European Station, per steamer of the 23d inst.

JULY 17.—Lieutenant Edward Woodman, to the Worcester.

Lieutenant George W. Tyler, to the Coast Survey steamer Hassler.

Lieutenant Edward K. Moore, to the Portsmouth, now at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

Lieutenant R. B. Bradford, to the Wabash, European Station.

Master Wm. P. Day, to the Wyoming.

Master J. D. Adams, to the Coast Survey steamer Hassler.

JULY 18.—Boatswain Jasper Coughlan, to the receiving ship Vermont.

JULY 19.—Acting Carpenter Wm. A. Barry, to the Worcester.

JULY 21.—Chief Engineer Chas. H. Baker, to the Naval Academy on the 31st inst., as head of the Department of Steam Engineering, but to continue on special duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering until the opening of the next academic term.

JULY 22.—Lieutenant F. Aug. Miller, and Ensigns C. S. Rich- man and Edward M. Hughes, to special duty at New Orleans, La.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Frank Bissell, to duty at Key West in charge of stores.

Mate Harry Setly, to the receiving ship Potomac, at Philadelphia.

Second Assistant Engineer J. A. B. Smith, to the Tallapoosa on the 26th inst.

#### DETACHED.

JULY 15.—Midshipman J. C. Burnett, from the California on the 3d inst., and placed on waiting orders.

First Assistant Engineer John Van Hovenberg, from the Shenandoah on the 31st May last, and placed on sick leave.

Sailmaker N. Lynch, from the California on the 3d inst., and placed on waiting orders.

JULY 16.—Rear-Admiral James Alden, from duty on the 10th inst., and placed on waiting orders.

Captain Andrew Bryson, from command of the Brooklyn, and placed on waiting orders.

Lieutenant-Commander Thomas L. Swann, and Lieutenant Henry W. Lyon, from the Brooklyn on the 10th inst., and placed on waiting orders.

Paymaster Arthur Burtis, from the Brooklyn, and ordered to set-  
tlem-

Lieutenant-Commander Wm. Whitehead, Lieutenants Chas. H. Stockton, Louis A. Kingsley, Wm. T. Buck, and J. V. B. Bleeker, Ensigns H. T. Monahan, Charles R. Brown, and Newton E. Ma- son; Midshipmen Thomas C. Spencer, Geo. W. Holman, Wm. M. Wood, Walter S. Holliday, Alexander McCracken, Henry W. Schaefer, Wm. P. Clason, Albert C. Dabney, Wm. H. Van de Carr, T. G. C. Salter, John S. Abbott, Charles C. Vraeland, and Wm. Remsen; Surgeons John B. Ackley and Albert C. Gorgas, Chaplain Geo. W. Dorrance, Chief Engineer John Q. A. Zeigler, First Assistant Engineer Robert L. Harris, Boatswain Wm. Long, Gunnar John C. Ritter, and Carpenter Geo. W. Conover, from the Brooklyn, and placed on waiting orders.

JULY 17.—Lieutenant-Commander Frank Wiles, from the Navy-  
yard, Boston, on the 1st August, and ordered to the Wyoming.

Lieutenant-Commander P. F. Harrington, from the Pensacola, South Pacific Station, and ordered to return home, and report ar-  
rival.

Lieutenant-Commander Wm. C. Wise, from the Wabash, Euro-  
pean Station, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Lieutenant-Commander M. L. Johnson, from the Wyoming on the 1st August, and placed on waiting orders.

Master Edward W. Very, from the Shenandoah, European Station, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

JULY 18.—Lieutenant E. T. Strong, from the California on the 8th inst., and placed on waiting orders.

JULY 19.—Lieutenant-Commander Geo. M. Bache, from the Na-  
vy-yard, Philadelphia, on the 27th inst., and placed on waiting orders.

Assistant Surgeon Charles U. Gravatt, from the Pawnee on the 9th inst., and placed on waiting orders.

Carpenter Peter T. Ward, from the Worcester, and placed on waiting orders.

JULY 21.—Commander E. P. Lull, and Lieutenants Jefferson F. Moser and J. W. Miller, and First Assistant Engineer George M. Greene, from the Nicaragua Survey, and ordered to Washington city for special duty in connection with that work.

Master J. M. Hawley from the Nicaragua Survey, and granted three months' leave.

Mate Henry C. Fuller, from the Palos on the 27th May last, and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Paymaster F. C. Alley, from duty in charge of naval stores at Key West, Fla., on the 20th June, and placed on sick leave.

Chief Engineer Henry L. Sugden, from the Naval Academy on the 31st inst., and placed on waiting orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon G. S. Culbrath, from the California on the 3d inst., and placed on waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer Allen F. Dixon, from the California on the 3d inst., and placed on waiting orders.

JULY 22.—Second Assistant Engineer F. C. Burchard, from the Tallapoosa, and placed on waiting orders.

#### REVOKED.

JULY 15.—The orders of Second Assistant Engineer Richard Inch, to the Saugus, and ordered to the Tallapoosa.

JULY 21.—The orders of Cadet Engineers Robert G. Denis, Hon-  
ry T. Cleaver, and John R. Barton, to the Saranac, and ordered to the Benicia.

#### LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

APRIL 21.—To Rear-Admiral Alfred Taylor for one year, from 9th August next, with permission to visit Europe.

#### LIST OF DEATHS

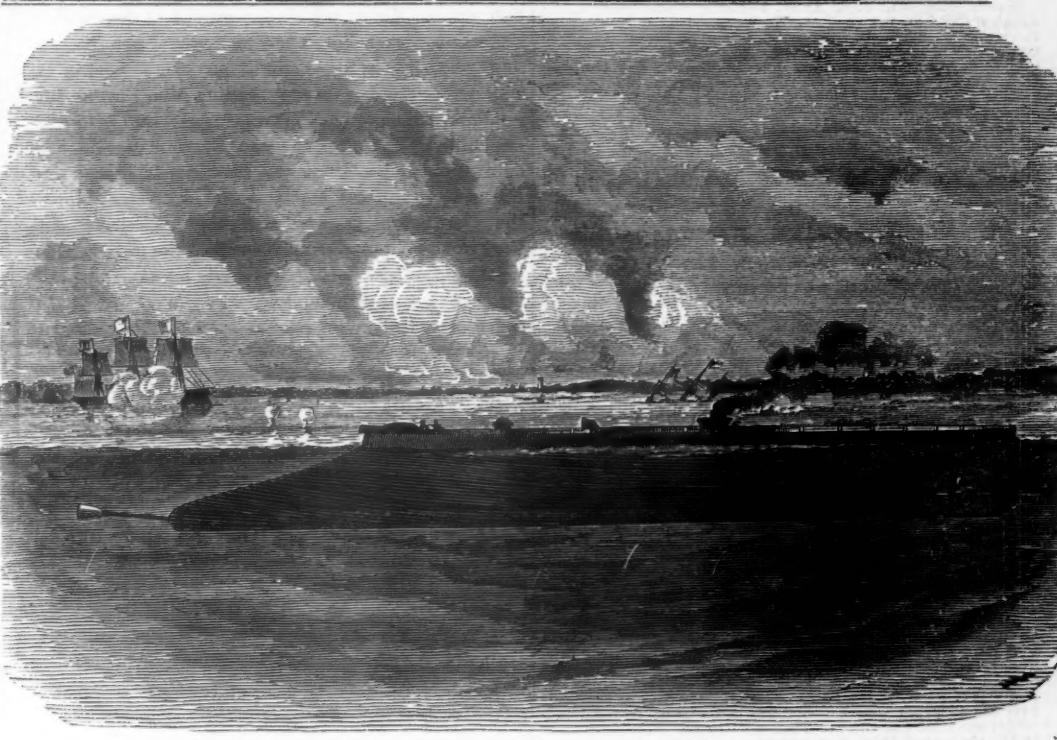
In the Navy of the United States which have been reported to the Surgeon-General of the U. S. Navy and chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending July 20, 1873:

Seneca Ender, corporal marines, July 6, Naval Hospital, New York.

Lewis Burns, marine, July 9, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

Michael Horgan, marine, July 9, Naval Hospital, Pensacola.

Wm. M. Glendy, commander, July 16, in Baltimore.



THE PORTER TORPEDO.

FOR the illustration of Admiral Porter's torpedo-boat which follows we are indebted to the *Scientific American*, from which we also copy a description of the vessel, correcting it, however, in one or two respects, though we are unable to correct the drawing of the propeller in the cut, which is incorrect.

The sketch, taken from the ship as she lies unfinished on the stocks at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, does not necessarily aim to present the details of construction with accuracy, but serves to convey a good idea of the general configuration and shape of the vessel. She is 174 feet long, 28 feet broad, and 18 deep, and is built of thoroughly tested charcoal iron. The sheathing of the hull is from three eighths to half an inch thick, and in some portions this is increased. As we explained, in a recent article on "Iron Ship Construction," this boat is built after what is known as the English "bracket plate system," that is, two vessels may be said to be constructed, one within the other and of equal strength. With

in the outside shell three longitudinals of immense strength run the entire length of the vessel and are connected with bars running in a horizontal direction by brackets. The whole is then covered with an iron plating, forming a distinct and perfectly air-tight bottom and sides. The different sections can be used and entered by manholes, which enable a person to pass between the inner and outer vessel from stem to stern, so as to effect repairs in case of injury. The compartments are all water-tight, so that in event of grounding or other damage, only a small part of the vessel will fill. The decks are of fine plated steel, and of about half an inch in thickness. The new Fowler propeller wheel will be employed, the blades of which being operated by an eccentric on the shaft have their pitch changed, so that steering and propelling will thus be done by the same means, the rudder being merely auxiliary. The engines, now in process of construction at Roach's iron works in this city, are of the compound type, built in the most careful manner, and it is expected that the boat will be able to steam both astern and ahead at a very high rate of speed. Electric apparatus connects with the engine room and pilot house, from either of which points the vessel can be steered.

In the engraving, the boat is shown in fighting trim. That is, her compartments are filled with water, so that she is entirely submerged with the exception of some three feet. Her three masts are lowered out of the way, and nothing is visible on her deck except her smoke stack, low pilot house, and the heavy gun which she is to carry on her forecastle.

Although built with a "snout," ramming is only a secondary means of attack. In fact her bow is not a solid piece, but is built out some twenty feet in order to allow the torpedoes to be thrust forward well in advance of the boat. An opening near the lower edge of the extension of the bow runs at a slightly elevated angle to one of the forward compartments, and through this the shell, placed on the end of a staff twenty feet long, is shoved. Of course, after the explosion, a ram given at full speed, accompanied by a shell from the heavy gun, would leave little probability of the attacked vessel remaining on the surface for a very protracted period. The two apertures or ports, shown on the broadside, one amidships and the other near the stern, also serve to push torpedoes from, and are used when the boat is obliged to range alongside a ship instead of meeting her bows on.

We may add that the torpedo boat is to have two horizontal direct-acting compound engines working on a central vertical shaft through bell cranks. The high pressure cylinders are 20 inches in diameter, and the low pressure 38 inches, with a stroke of piston of 30 inches; the number of revolutions per minute being estimated at 80. An ordinary surface condenser is placed between the low pressure cylinders. There are two cylindrical horizontal tubular boilers of ten feet diameter of shell and eleven feet in length, having two furnaces in each 39 inches in diameter, with an entire grate surface of 169 square feet, and 5,000 square feet of heating surface; the pressure of steam will be about 60 pounds per square inch, and the consumption of fuel about fifteen tons per day, full steaming. The Fowler propelling and steering wheel will have a diameter of about ten feet, the best working area of blades being determined by experiment.

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**U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.**

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1873.

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THE Russians are congratulating themselves, and with good reason, upon the success of their expedition against Khiva, which has proved so dramatic in its termination. The Khan seems to have been so astonished by the spectacle of an army forcing its way across the deserts surrounding him, that he surrendered his oasis without a struggle, and is to content himself hereafter to live a Russian vassal. The oppression under which the frontiers of Russia and Persia have suffered is put an end to at one blow—the conqueror as his first act abolishing slavery in the Khanate, and returning the captive Russians, and 40,000 Persians, to their homes. Two million roubles, \$1,500,000 gold, is exacted by way of indemnity, to be paid within ten years—not so large as the sum Prussia demanded of France, but no trifling to the half-starved Turcomans. The Russians, without asking leave of England, continue to occupy Kungrod and will construct a new fort on the Oxus, near Khiva. Their influence in Central Asia, great before, will henceforth be unlimited. If a few thousand Russians can force their way across the desert, why not more, and there is no power north of the Himalayas to check them if the deserts cannot.

ALEXANDER marched from Greece into the heart of Asia, the Russian papers remind us; but the country had not then been reduced to the waste it now is, and he took a more southerly route along the fertile valleys and oases, and even there his troops were in repeated rebellion. The description of the hardships endured by the Krasnovodsk division of the Russian army, show what difficulties must have been overcome by their successful comrades. This division arrived at the Wells of Igda, April 28 and 29, having had a few skirmishes with hostile Turcomans by the way. Beyond the wells lay a sandy desert, where no water could be procured for forty-five miles, 60 to 70 versts. Water was carried, accordingly, in casks and skins, the supply for the division being 11,000 gallons, 4,000 vedros—sufficient to last five or six marches had not a third of it evaporated the first day. Proceeding under the direction of trusty guides, selected from tribes hostile to the Khivese, the advance of the division left Igda at 6 A. M. April 18, the marching hours being from 4 to 10 or 11 A. M., and from 4 to 8 or 9 P. M. The other columns followed April 19, 20, 21. Progress was greatly impeded by the high sandy hills which lay just beyond Igda, and seventeen miles was the extent of the first day's march, the cavalry making only thirteen. Camels fell down, horses stopped, and the soldiers, having at once exhausted all the water distributed to them in the morning, suffered terribly. The second day, amid fearful suffering, the infantry advanced eight miles and the cavalry posted on ahead, the thermometer at 11 A. M. indicating 52 deg. Réaumur, 149 deg. F. The water carried by the cavalry was speedily exhausted, and, nearly dying of thirst, men and horses sank at every step in sand up to their knees, while clouds of hot sand dust almost suffocated them. Horses fell in all directions, many men dropped from their beasts never to rise again, and those on foot were powerless to advance another step. As a last resort the

medicine chests were opened and tonics administered to the fainting men. In spite of this it was necessary to leave behind in charge of officers a portion of the troops sick and dying. Pressing on until midnight, the cavalry had advanced far enough to reach water, but in the darkness the position of the wells could not be determined. After waiting three hours for a searching party of two men, who had gone with a Turcoman guide to hunt for the wells, the cavalry turned back to seek water from the infantry in the rear, and the march of the Krasnovodsk division was abandoned, and the troops made the best of their way back to their point of departure.

This brief description will show the fearful nature of the difficulties overcome. The knowledge that they lay between him and any assault from Russia sufficiently explains the confidence with which the Khan of Khiva defied the wrath of his powerful neighbor. On this side of the Atlantic, at least, we have no reason to regret the success of the Muscovite. It is evidently his mission to carry civilization to the confines of India, and none but England need be disturbed by his progress. While the Russians are forcing their way to Central Asia, through unparalleled difficulties and hardships, England is seeking to pave the way for an alliance, which shall stay Russian progress, by tickling the fancy of the Shah with harlequin performances, as foreign to the nature of our honest cousin as tight-rope dancing is to an elephant. While the Shah amorously ogles the Queen, with a vague notion afloat in his oriental brain that it may be worth while to annex England by an alliance matrimonial, Russia returns to him 40,000 of his subjects, released from a foreign servitude against which he had neither the humanity or the manhood to protect them. But oriental despots, Mohammedan infidels, or foreign slave-holders, are dearer to honest John than Christian philanthropy, when there is a point to be gained. The most vigorous of the Mohammedan sovereigns, the Khe-dive of Egypt, scarcely received a welcome where the weakest of them finds all London at his feet.

WE have received a copy of the proceedings of a Court-martial convened at Fort McKavett, Texas, May 26, and of which Lieutenant-Colonel A. McD. McCook, Tenth Infantry, is president, and Captain Campbell D. Emory, Ninth Infantry, judge-advocate, in the case of Captain Theodore J. Wint, Fourth Cavalry, who was found guilty of "Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," he having, as the finding of the court declares:

Illegally and without lawful authority, or due process of law, caused, sanctioned, or permitted without interference, as in duty bound, Private Patrick Murry, Company I, Fourth Cavalry, to be fastened to a wall in the corral of his company stables, by means of handcuffs around his wrists, which handcuffs were locked in, or securely attached to a staple in said wall, so situated that his, the said Murry's, hands were kept raised to about the height of his, Murry's, breast, and did keep, or cause or permit to be kept, him, the said Murry, in this position, which prevented him, Murry, from sitting or lying down, for forty-five hours, until after stable duty on the morning of the 3d day of May, 1873, except when released for a short period at each meal three times a day, and at other times, and that for eight and a half hours every night of the period he was so fastened up—two nights in all—no precautions were adopted for his being taken down in case of sudden illness, or to attend the calls of nature, he being there left alone and unattended in the corral; and moreover, that when finally released from the above position, the said Captain Wint did refuse the said Murry permission to visit the post hospital for medical advice, but did excuse him, the said Murry, from duty for twenty-four hours, saying that he gave him that time in which to cure himself, and did return him to duty the next day.

And what is the sentence of the court on these proven facts?

SENTENCE.

And the court does therefore sentence him, Captain Theodore J. Wint, Fourth Cavalry, "To be reprimanded in General Orders by the Department commander."

We confess our incapacity to comprehend at this distance the process of reasoning by which the court arrived at such a conclusion. That General AUGUR, who commands the Department, is equally at loss, is shown by his comments as reviewing officer. The General says:

The proceedings and findings in the foregoing case of Captain Theodore J. Wint, Fourth Cavalry, are approved, and the sentence, though regarded as inadequate, is confirmed. That the offences committed by Captain Wint are contrary to law, and regulations which, as it is decided, have the force of law, having been made for the government of the Army in compliance with the enactments of Congress, is not to be disputed. Deliberate illegal actions, adjudged to be such by the tribunal which had cognizance of them, and carried in one instance to the verge of brutality, certainly merit a more signal mark of disapprobation than the court has seen fit to bestow on them. It is with great regret the commanding general of the department finds himself forced to comment upon the conduct of an officer of Captain Wint's rank and experience; and especially in connection with what these proceedings so clearly show to have been a cruel, illegal, and unnecessary punishment of a soldier of his company. The Government, by promises of good pay, assurances of kind and just treatment, and opportunities of advancement, offers honorable inducements to the best class of our young men to enter the Army. But what response can be expected to these inducements when captains, the very class of officers charged by the Government to carry these engagements into effect,

are the first to violate them? What young men of spirit—the very ones required in the Army—are going voluntarily to subject themselves to the possibility of being tied up, and otherwise arbitrarily punished, on the mere whim and caprice of others? Happily for the credit of the service, such cases as the one under consideration are very rare, but the mere possibility that one such may occur will always injurously affect the personnel of our Army, and lower its tone and reputation. The legal means of restraining and punishing bad men in the service, if administered with firmness and consistency, are quite sufficient for the purpose of an efficient discipline, as the condition of our best companies will show, and any officer who exceeds them through impatience or whim, or to carry out some pet theory, not only becomes a violator of law and order himself, but his conduct reacts disparagingly upon the whole Army. Captain Wint is released from arrest. He will resume his sword and report for duty.

We shall never have an Army such as we should have until officers who are called to do Court-martial duty are controlled only by a sense of justice, and an appreciation of the obligations they assume with their oath of office, and forget class feeling and class interest, to deal out impartial justice to all, under the law. We are in a position to judge somewhat of the drift of public sentiment, which is the ultimate tribunal in this country, and we know that such sentences as this, contrasted with the punishments with which the offences of enlisted men are visited, bring the whole service into odium and thwart the best efforts of those who labor in its behalf. It is humiliating to find General AUGUR forced to call the attention of officers in his command to the fact that they are under the control of law and authority; as much so as the humblest soldier. We are not ignorant of nor indifferent to the difficulties against which officers have to contend, the vexations to which they are hourly subjected, and the trials to their temper and patience; but can these excuse them for forgetting their obligations to a service which feels through its every fibre the effect of their want of judgment and self-control.

OUR French cousins, in their general excitement about army reorganization, and their interest in all subjects pertaining thereto, have not neglected, as far as plans and proposals go, the improvement of their cavalry force. From various causes, the French cavalry proved of very little efficacy in the last war, with the sole exception of those regiments of Chasseurs d'Afrique that adopted, in a few instances, the American plan of skirmishing dismounted. Seemingly impressed by this, and by the known usefulness of the Spahis in campaign, a writer in the *Bulletin de la Reunion des Officiers*, recently started a very brilliant scheme, which, if feasible, would bring to the standard of France, in a future war, sixty thousand native Arabs, armed and drilled by relays in France, and mounted on that *beau-ideal* of light cavalry chargers, the Barb. A second writer, while regretting the facts, was obliged to shatter this pretty scheme, by showing the impracticability of mounting this host in anything like time for useful action, with the means at hand in Algeria. Since that time, the cavalry improvers have confined themselves to the question of reforming what they now have. In a recent number of the *Bulletin* occurs a long article entitled "Reflexions sur la Cavalerie," which takes up the question of the number of officers, in cavalry and infantry respectively, with the result that the cavalry is found to be twice as heavily officered as the infantry, without any corresponding benefit to justify the expense. The article is too long for quotation, but the following officers, to be suppressed, will be acknowledged to be sufficiently useless, when we compare the list with that of our own service, which sees horse and foot officered almost alike. The officers suppressed include the major, who seems to be a sort of adjutant, the adjutant-majors like our old battalion adjutants, the captain-treasurer, the captain-clother, and the standard-bearer. With the duties of these officers performed by squadron officers, there is a chance that the French cavalier of the future will earn his pay, and the economy begins at the right end.

THE Vienna correspondent of the *Militärische Blätter*, in writing of the military departments in the exhibition, says that for variety and completeness, Krupp, who has a pavilion of his own, deserves special commendation. One sees here specimens of all the ordnance manufactured in Krupp's establishment—from the 30 1-2 cm. gun to the 3-pdr. mountain gun. The 30 1-2 cm. gun has not so large a calibre as the 12-inch gun exhibited by the Russian Navy Department, but it is almost two feet longer than the Russian gun, and therefore the largest gun to be seen in Vienna. After Krupp comes the Russian department. The 13-inch gun mentioned is twenty-four feet long, and weighs 40,785 kilos, the lock

alone weighing 1,434 1-2 kilos. To this gun belongs a wooden carriage, which is perhaps the most gigantic and at the same time the most unwieldy thing ever produced, being a strong contrast to the Krupp carriage, which is light, elegant, and solid. The next largest Russian gun is a 9-inch coast gun, which weighs 16,385 kilos. Besides these there are an 8-inch gun of 9,381 1-2 kilos. weight, two 6-inch mortars, a 6-inch gun weighing 8,861 kilos. without the lock, a 9-inch field piece, bronze, mounted on an iron carriage. All the other guns, with the exception of one of the mortars, are steel and have the bolt-lock with Broadwell ring, excepting the 9-inch coast gun, which has a French lock.

The Russian guns do not make as good an impression as the Krupp's, which may be attributed to the fact that the Russian guns are painted black, while Krupp's are bronzed. Furthermore, a closer examination shows the Russian work to be not as fine and even as that of the Krupp guns. Better than either of these are two guns exhibited by the Bochum Society, of which one is 20 and the other 15 cm. One of these guns has stood the test of 700 shot, and does not show any serious marks of use. The lock system is worked with much more ease than Krupp's, and is without the colossal screws on the outer plate by which the plate of the inner mechanism is fastened. Two elegantly finished field-pieces for the Turkish Government are also exhibited by the society, the breech of which works with astonishing ease and accuracy. A 9-inch and 8-inch gun are exhibited by Berger establishment, of Witten. Also a mortar and gun of Schmidt's pattern, which latter has a calibre of 8, 1 cm., is of steel and has central fire. The mortar is of steel strengthened with two bronze rings, and has a calibre of 9 cm. Switzerland exhibits a finely worked bronze breech-loader, 8 cm. calibre, with a bolt-lock with Broadwell ring. It is mounted on an iron block carriage whose wheels have double spokes. In this department we also find a specimen of all the rifles in use in the Swiss Army, from the clumsy Milbank-Amsler rifle to the Vetterli carbine. The Belgian dépôt de la guerre exhibits a rich collection of plans and maps, which are considered the best existing. From the Belgian Army nothing as yet has arrived. To make up for this the Belgian armories and manufacturers of small arms have exhibited a magnificent collection of all possible breech-loaders, among them a Manser rifle. In the machine department are found two wood models of Prussian naval guns on carriages constructed according to plans by Wagenknecht. These carriages are of a very ingenious and elegant form and attract the attention of all military visitors.

WE learn that the Babcock fire extinguisher, which burst last week at the Paymaster-General's office, was charged with a saturated solution of bicarbonate of soda. The charge ordinarily recommended by the manufacturer is 1 3-4 lbs. bicarbonate of soda and 1 lb. sulphuric acid, which are almost exactly chemical equivalents. When mixed they produce neutral sulphate of soda and liberate two equivalents of carbonic acid, which, at the pressure of the atmosphere, would occupy 7 7-10 cubic feet of space. As the neutral solution of sulphate of soda could have no very efficient action in extinguishing flame, and as the greater part of the carbonic acid set free by the chemical action must escape from the solution in its passage through the air in a fine jet, a dose of bicarbonate of soda (4 lbs.) sufficient to saturate the water employed has been used in the machines at military posts, so as to throw into the fire itself a solution containing some bicarbonate of soda undecomposed. This, when heated, gives off its carbonic acid in contact with the fire.

No more carbonate of soda than 1 7-100 lbs. can be decomposed by the action of 1 lb. of sulphuric acid, and no more than 7 7-10 cubic feet of carbonic acid gas can be given off by its action upon any quantity of bicarbonate of soda in solution. It is possible that the saturated solution of bicarbonate of soda may not be able to retain in solution under the pressure for which these machines are made, so much nascent carbonic acid as the weaker solution of salt made by dissolving only 1 3-4 lbs. bicarbonate of soda in the water contained in the extinguisher, and that thus the gas is liberated more rapidly from solution and generates a higher pressure. Until it is determined whether this, or some defect or flaw in the machine, caused the late failure, instructions have been given to use only 1 3-4 lbs. of bicarbonate of soda in charging the extinguishers at military posts.

These extinguishers, as the columns of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL record continually, save property from destruction by fire at military posts, and have been very useful. Many extinguishers have been used with 4 lbs. bicarbonate of soda as the charge. The accident at the Paymaster-General's office is the first reported in which a machine thus charged has burst. Another was

found, after trial, to be somewhat distorted, the concave bottom having bulged out but not opened.

THERE are now four national asylums for disabled soldiers, situated at Augusta, Me., Hampton, Va., Dayton, Ohio, and Milwaukee, Wis. Last year the Government cared for disabled soldiers as follows:

At the central branch.....	2,426
At the southern branch.....	538
At the north-western branch.....	871
At the eastern branch.....	797
By out-of-door relief.....	98

Total..... 4,780

This shows an increase of 322 men in the various branches over the number provided for in 1871. The current expenses of the branches during the year 1872 have been:

Central branch.....	\$190,136 68
North-western branch.....	82,843 10
Eastern branch.....	86,094 60
Southern branch.....	62,928 17

Total..... \$431,047 55

There were 179 deaths during the year: At the central, 101, at the north-western, 40, at the southern, 16, and at the eastern, 22; a slight increase over the number for 1871.

THE colony of Americans at Vienna, which is of unusual size this exhibition year, met together on the 4th of July to celebrate the day in the usual fashion of eating, drinking, and talking. The celebration was an unusually successful one. The toast to the Army and Navy was responded to by Brigadier-General J. B. Kiddoo, U. S. A. (retired), who has been travelling in Europe for some months. In concluding his brief speech, General Kiddoo said:

Our small squad of thirty thousand, all told, performs the unpleasant duty of protecting our vast frontier against the incursions of hostile tribes of Indians, and has lately been engaged in a very serious romance with our old friend Captain Jack, who, I am happy to announce, is now *hors de combat*. It is also stationed far and wide upon the watch-towers of our expansive coast; but I trust rather to herald the age of ploughshares and pruning-hooks than the approach of a menacing foe. Our Army and Navy had their birth in the grand events of the day we celebrate. An immediate recourse to arms was the only alternative of the new-born republic after the events of that day. Crude, untaught, ill-equipped, but hero c., was the character of our small battalions, and though it is generally conceded that the pen is mightier than the sword, the Declaration of Independence would indeed have been but a "rhetorical flourish" had not the Army, in the hands of patriotic citizen-soldiers, conquered our independence and secured for us the peace, prosperity, and glory of our present great nation. Thus was it when it became necessary for us to reassert our independence in 1812; thus was it still later when it became a necessity for us to test the strength and power of our government; and thus always will the Army and Navy be found true to occasion when occasion comes—true to the republic and true to the people whose interests it has always served with a fidelity equal only to its patriotism and loyalty.

THE following officers constitute the personal staff of Rear-Admiral A. L. Case, European station: Captain Samuel R. Franklin, U. S. N., chief of staff; Lieutenant-Commander Sullivan D. Ames, U. S. N., aid to commander-in-chief; Mr. Seaton Munroe, secretary to commander-in-chief. And the following are the fleet officers: Chief Engineer Edward D. Robie, U. S. N., fleet engineer; Pay Inspector Augustus H. Gilman, U. S. N., fleet paymaster; Medical Inspector Albert L. Gihon, U. S. N., fleet surgeon; Captain and Brevet-Major G. Porter Houston, U. S. M. C., fleet marine officer.

His old Army friends will learn with regret of the death of Dr. F. L. HEDLER, late surgeon 103d N. Y. Volunteers. A man of unbounded patriotism, he was among the first who offered their services to the country in 1861, and served it faithfully until disease contracted in the field compelled him to resign. Dr. HEDLER was a man of great intelligence, and many clinical and surgical improvements and reforms are due to his labors, but for which his modesty failed to secure him credit.

FROM New Orleans comes a rumor of a battle between our forces on the Mexican frontier under Mackenzie, and a combined force of Mexicans, Kickapoos and Lipans. The scene of the reported battle was the head-waters of Concho, and the occasion an attack on Fort Concho. The rumor accords the victory to our troops, but we await a confirmation before going into its particulars.

A TELEGRAM from the commandant at the West Point Military Academy, received at the War Department to-day, announces that Cadet Israel W. Pennis, of the Third Class, was drowned Wednesday evening while bathing. The body has been recovered. Cadet Pennis was a native of Illinois.

IN answer to the request of a correspondent, we insert the following resolution passed by the Small Arms Board in regard to the Rice Bayonet:

Resolved, That the Board recommend to the War Department that Rice's "Trowel Bayonet," with the Chillingworth attachment, be adopted for the use of the military service.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## AN ADDRESS TO NORDHOFF; OR, ALASKA.

FOR PROFIT, IF NOT PLEASURE.  
(*Harper's Monthly, June, 1873.*)

BY A NATURALIZED CHINOOK.

Done into English doggerel by Lieutenant P. Costigan,  
Mth Artillery.

Kar mika klapp, alloyna,  
Staetijoy Klosh this coast on,  
Or anywhere else, says Nordhoff,  
Copa musatchy Boston.  
Where will yez find along this coast  
An island better shuited  
To colynise our convicts on  
Than that by Nordhoff bruted?

Nika pitbick, Nordhoff dear,  
Mika copa kolan iscum,  
Tyhee kushaw but nanitch six,  
Wake mika wawa sitkum.  
The rights pig by the ear ye've got.  
Your plan, Oh Nordhoff! 's nate;  
But look here, friend, though so far good,  
Your idea ain't compleat.

Spose mika mamook chaco,  
Copa Sitka Pisheck man  
Newha? Nordhoff! mika lolo  
Copa Portland Tyhee man?  
Ef ye should bring to Sitka here  
Your motley convict crew,  
How is it, Nordhoff, can't we hope  
That we'll return wid you?

Copa North Car'linna iscum,  
Nesika copa klosh Kuklux.  
Hi you musatchy konaway Sitka  
Mika its proper use kumtux.  
Oh! take us back our Kuklux to,  
Where we have been of late;  
For Sitka is the devil's own place;  
And its proper use you state.

Hiyou snass copa Sitka  
Hyas snow pe hiyou chack,  
Halo pirechuck copa Boston,  
Wechat wake copa muck a muck.  
There's far too much rain wather here,  
Wid various other wet.  
And, by raycent legislation,  
Good whishkey's hard to get.

Alta salmon tumallow mowitch,  
Alike hiyou kin'chunett  
Sitkum dollar copa potato,  
All "in coin" the traders get.  
And for ating we have continual fish,  
Varied wid deer and duck;  
And praties are half a dollar "in coin,"  
Which we think is the devil's own luck.

Nowitka! mika mamook chaco,  
Copa Alaska, Kapawalis man,  
Pe mika iscum konaway soldier,  
Nesika marsh hiyou chickamen.  
So straightway bring them convicts on  
To macadamize Alaska,  
Provided ye'll take us soldiers back,  
And there's nothing ye cannot ask.

## NAVAL APOTHECARIES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: The proposition of your correspondent "Ex-Apothecary" in your issue of the 31st May is too radical to meet the approbation of the medical officers of the Navy, who, as a rule, are opposed to a separate corps of apothecaries. Would it not be better to give a certificate to each apothecary at the end of a cruise which would entitle him to reappointment with an increased pay? "Ex-Apothecary" is greatly mistaken in supposing that no one "thought it worth the trouble to mention the corps of naval apothecaries before Medical Director Wood." As early as 1862, Assistant Surgeon Clegbourne proposed to Dr. Whelan, then chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, a scheme for their improvement, and again, in 1869, he drafted a bill (commonly known as the "Wood bill"), which was reported to the House of Representatives January 6, 1869, and was unanimously agreed upon by the Naval Committee, in which (despite great opposition from the majority of medical officers), he made special provision for the "non-commissioned staff" of the Medical Corps, proposing for apothecaries the title of medical cadets, and for nurses the more appropriate title of baymen. In this scheme every provision was made for an improved status for the non-commissioned staff; but the bill failed to pass, though the main features of Dr. Clegbourne's plan, viz., permanent shore duty for senior officers and fleet duty for medical officers ranking with commander, were embodied in another bill, which passed, and secured to the medical staff their present position; while, as usual, their less fortunate, but equally necessary subordinates, were "left out in the cold." SARATOGA.

## WANTED—A NATIONAL AIR.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Preservation of unity in all things, visible and invisible, being the grand object of every true citizen of the United States, why is not unity in the subjects of territory, of citizenship, and, it is to be hoped, in patriotism, shown forth by unity in the question of music, viz., in the selection of a single national air? The present absence thereof is a deficiency felt, not much, it is true, by the good people at home, for they are not often subjected to the inconvenience of foreign neighbors, but to the American element abroad, especially in seaports of note, where men-of-war with bands aboard are in frequent attendance, it is extremely annoying.

Now, the aforesaid good people cannot fully appreciate the sensitiveness with which the true American

residents abroad regard every defect, no matter how minute, apparent in the actions of America or her citizens. It is truly a personal matter to them, and particularly so in case of a foreigner's queries on the subject.

And some of these queries are not untouched with sarcasm, as, I think, you would allow, were you to have a complacent Englishman, just after the performance of "God save the Queen," ask, with a meaning smile, "What is your air?" "The Star Spangled Banner," "Hail Columbia," or "The Red, White, and Blue?" And at this time you are painfully conscious that your own flagship has played all three in as many consecutive color ceremonies.

What I would ask is: Why cannot one of these airs be set apart as *par excellence* the national air of the United States; or, in case neither of the above is preferred, "My Maryland"? In fact, it does not much matter what particular one, so long as it is purely American, and is "alone in its glory!" I should deem myself happy could you give this a place in your columns, as an appeal to any interested to urge the establishment of a single air to represent a country which I pray may ever be the recipient of the devotion of a people made single in their love for her. AN AMERICAN.

SHANGHAI, CHINA, June 11, 1873.

## ANOTHER BILGED MIDSHIPMAN.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: A few days since I received from a gentleman residing in Wilmington, Del., a communication, forwarded from the Ebbitt House in Washington, containing the simple address of his brother, Lieutenant-Commander P. F. Harrington, U. S. Navy. The letter was evidently written in answer to a request, and as I had never even heard of the gentleman sending it, and had no desire to know his brother's address (in fact did not know it), my curiosity was aroused, and I desired the gentleman to inform me of the reason for his sending me the address. Yesterday I received in reply a letter saying that on June 2 a young man, tall and stout, dressed in light coat and light pants, and felt hat, had called at his office during his absence and requested to see Lieutenant-Commander Harrington. To the office boy, who was alone, he represented himself to be Ed. Wiley, U. S. Navy, and, according to the gentleman's account, "made himself more familiar than the warmest welcome would have warranted; he amused himself for about an hour by opening desks, examining papers, etc., and talked very confusedly, appearing to be intoxicated." He left a note for the gentleman requesting him to forward to Washington his brother's address.

From the above it would seem that some fellow is travelling *a la bilged midshipman*, and I send this notice of him so that the friends of officers need not be "done" by him. The general endeavor of these fellows seems to be to obtain money, and while I should not like to say anything that would prevent any needy man from gaining assistance, still it seems that the occasions must be very rare when it becomes necessary for any naval officer to borrow or obtain money upon the strength of acquaintance with somebody's son or relative likewise in the service, and to every person so applying, the name of "fraud" would seldom be inappropriate. Respectfully yours, E. H. WILEY, Master U. S. Navy.

CHARLESTON, ILL., July 17, 1873.

## HOW TO MAKE GOOD MARKSMEN.

WE are permitted to publish the following interesting letter addressed by General John Gibbon to the President of the National Rifle Association:

HQ's GENERAL RECRUITING SERVICE, U. S. A.,  
New York, July 1, 1873.

My Dear Colonel:

The start at Creedmoor is a step in the right direction, and a popular acknowledgment that before a man can be a soldier he must know *how* to shoot a gun, and that, not in a Bobacre fashion, but with a full idea as to what his piece is capable of performing. No matter how well drilled and disciplined a body of men is, the men themselves are not *soldiers* until they all know the full capacity of the arms they carry. Discipline is of importance under all circumstances. There are thousands of cases in actual battle where the best drilled regiments cannot perform a manoeuvre. There are none where efficient firing is not of vital importance, and a soldier who knows what his piece is capable of, imbibes from that fact alone a confidence in himself and a courage which add immensely to the importance of his services in battle.

Now that armies are armed with nothing but rifles, accuracy of fire becomes of much greater importance than when smooth-bores and buck and ball were used, for then chance shots were almost as efficient as accurate firing.

With many men a lifetime of constant practice is not sufficient to make a good marksman. Not one man in a hundred becomes a good shot, and not one in a thousand becomes a "crack shot"—able to hit his mark at all ranges. Many a man who can knock over a bird in full flight with a shot gun, cannot hit with certainty the size of a man at a hundred yards with a rifle until after long and careful practice; and even then put a man in front of him with a rifle in his hand, or even a harmless deer, and his sight will fail him.

The great difficulty in making a good marksman at all ranges and under all circumstances arises mainly from the inability to properly and accurately estimate distances. A good rifle shot, firing at a target whose distance from him is accurately measured in yards, has no difficulty in adjusting the rear sight to the proper elevation and planting his shot where he pleases. But place him in a field without measurements and with a novel object to fire at, and he is all at sea, unless by long and constant practice he has learned to estimate distances properly. Very few men can be taught this. They must have a natural aptitude for it, just as one must have an aptitude for "wood-craft." So great is

this difficulty that I doubt the propriety of any attempt to teach the mass of an army to fire at distances much beyond the point blank range of the piece. If we can succeed in making the majority of our men good marksmen at the distance of say one hundred yards, we will have accomplished about as much as can be expected under present circumstances. Hence, for the present, and for some time to come, that should be the limit of the practice. This renders superfluous the tall and somewhat awkward "hause" now used on the regulation arm, and which to the vast majority of soldiers is utterly useless. It should be replaced by the plain, simple "Buckhorn" sight used on almost all sporting rifles, sighting through the bottom of which gives the point blank range of the piece. After the men become thorough marksmen at one hundred yards, then, and then only, should they be gradually, very gradually, worked up to 150 and 200 yards. An accurate point-blank shot will soon learn how much of the front sight should be seen standing up in the forks of the Buckhorn sight when his bullet is to travel 150 or 200 yards to reach the mark. Now comes the important element of estimating distances. The men should be practiced over and over again firing at distances between 100 and 200 yards without knowing what the distances measured in yards are, so as to teach them to judge for themselves and learn exactly how to aim the piece to reach the mark. In this connection it is a good practice to point out to the marksmen the difference in the appearance of an equipped soldier at the various distances, how distinctly the features and various points about the dress can be seen at some distances, and how they vary at different ones.

Beyond 200 yards for the majority of men it is useless to go. The great mistake made in rifle practice, I think, is in attempting *too much*. It is worse than useless to try to teach a man to shoot at 1,000 yards when he does not know how to hit a mark at 100, and causes a carelessness in shooting and a want of confidence in his arm certain to be hurtful to his efficiency.

Of course there are certain men whose peculiar aptitude as marksmen will enable them to attain accuracy at much longer ranges, and these should be organized separately into a body of sharpshooters, whose efficiency in battle will be of the highest importance. A man who can be taught to hit a mark the size of a silver dollar (if you recollect what that is) every time at a hundred yards, can be taught in time to hit the size of a man at a thousand with accuracy sufficient for all practical purposes.

I have been tempted to make these suggestions with the hope of aiding your association in the very important object of its organization—to make efficient marksmen of our citizen soldiers. Very truly yours,

JOHN GIBBON.

To Colonel Wm. C. CHURCH, Pres't N. R. A., N. Y.

We may remark that the manual adopted by the Rifle Association provides for "judging-distance drill" as part of the instruction in shooting, and that it lays out a course of instruction for the armory and the field which will, it is believed, do much to remedy the deficiencies of which General Gibbon speaks.—ED. A. N. JOURNAL.

THE editor of the *Meadville Republican*, in a notice of the recent anniversary exercises of the Academy of the Visitation, near Wheeling, W. Va., says:

"This school, as its name implies, is under direction of the religious order of the 'Sisters of the Visitation,' and is conducted with that zeal so characteristic of such organizations. The school is of long standing, but has only occupied its spacious, beautiful, and commodious buildings for a few years. It is situated about three miles east of Wheeling, on the old National road, and in one of the most beautiful and picturesque spots in that region. The building is an immense one, furnished with every modern convenience, and surrounded by grounds one hundred acres in extent. The school has graduated many whose names are familiar in high social circles, while its intrinsic merits are such as to warrant all that has been said in its praise. It has long been in high favor with the officers of the Regular Army and Navy, who were accustomed to send their daughters here to be educated. The beautiful and accomplished daughter of Admiral Dahlgren was educated here, and among the present scholars we noticed the daughter of Senator Brownlow, of Tennessee. But to the anniversary exercises. These consisted of compositions and vocal and instrumental music. The essays were well written, but it is to the music we refer with the greatest pleasure. In this the school seems to particularly excel, and from nine o'clock in the morning till one in the afternoon the crowd of visitors which filled the immense music hall of the institution listened with perfect delight. The selections were from the eminent composers Schumann, Meyerbeer, Weber, Concone, Handel, Oberthür, Schubert, Raff, Curschmann, Rossini, and Beethoven, and made up an entertainment more like that given by a first-class concert company than by the young ladies of a female seminary. This, as above remarked, is a specialty in this school. To make it successful every appliance of art is brought under contribution, and to these is added one of the finest vocalists in America. Here for fifteen years has lived and toiled for the good of others one of the brightest vocal stars in the musical firmament, whose light is only shed upon the outer world as reflected from those she has accomplished in her wonderful art, and taught to imitate her power in some degree. It is sufficient to say that Thalberg, and Patti, and Kellogg and Nilsson, have all visited this school to hear her sing, and came away delighted with the exhibition of her vocal powers. In every branch, however, the great aim is thoroughness; from the most elementary branch to the highest there is no slighting or skimming allowed, and perfect mastery of a lesson is the only signal to advance to the next. We believe that we are doing a kindness in recommending this school to any of our citizens who may be searching for

an institution to send their daughters, for the sole purpose of educating and accomplishing them in the highest sense of these terms. We will add that the terms of tuition are very reasonable, bringing its advantages within the means of persons in moderate circumstances, while it offers as great advantages as can be secured in the highest priced schools in the country."

## ENGLAND'S NAVY.

## PAST AND PRESENT FLEET OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

(From the London Times, June 25.)

ON the occasion of the visit of the Sultan in 1867, we had an opportunity of witnessing the result of our first attempts to construct an armored fleet, and the display to-day will prove that neither in the offensive nor the defensive qualities of our ships have our naval constructors and artillerists been standing still. In first principles, perhaps, the contrast between the iron-clads of 1867 and the old wooden liners and frigates which were anchored opposite to them may have been greater than that which exists between our later and earlier armor-plated ships, but to the eye the difference between the *Devastation*, the last completed ship, and the *Black Prince*, one of the first of the iron-clads, will be more striking. It cannot fail to be remarked to-day that we have altogether discarded aesthetics in favor of utility in the construction of our ships-of-war, and those who in 1867 groaned over the ugliness of such ships as the *Minotaur* and *Royal Sovereign*, when ranged side by side with the *Galatea* and *Duke of Wellington*, may well despair, unless in the meantime they have grown into utilitarian philosophers, when they gaze on the hideous proportions of the *Devastation*, and are told that the highest naval authorities have pronounced her to be, with some modifications, which will tend, if possible, to render her still more ungainly, the probable type of "the first-class fighting ship of the immediate future."

The *Victory*, hallowed by its association with the name of Nelson; the *Asia*, Sir Edward Codrington's flagship at Navarino; and the *Duke of Wellington*, which bore Sir Charles Napier in the Baltic, have seen their day and done their work; but so cruel has been the advance in the art of war that not one of them, or even all of them together, with their aggregate of more than 300 guns, could in their best days have matched the *Devastation* single-handed. Long before one of all the 300 guns could have been brought to bear upon the floating fortress, each hull would have been riddled by the shots from her merciless 35-ton guns, and the wooden walls would be pierced through and through between wind and water, while their own balls were glancing off or flying back in splinters from the massive sides of the modern ship, as harmless as hailstones on a pyramid. The steps, or rather strides, which have been taken in the construction of armored ships, will be best appreciated by a brief description of the individual ships assembled in the Channel Squadron, as nearly every one marks a different stage of progress.

The first armor-plated ship which the British navy possessed was the *Warrior*, launched in 1860, and this type is represented in the Channel Squadron by the *Black Prince*, which was launched in the following year. The *Black Prince* and *Warrior*, sister ships, carry only a belt of armor amidships, consisting of an outside plating of four and a half inches, iron, backed by eighteen inches of teak, with an inner skin of about one-half inch iron, leaving the bow and stern totally unprotected, and thus exposed to a raking fire. The armament which these vessels were originally intended to carry consisted of thirty-two 68-pounder guns, but some modifications in the number and calibre of the guns have since been made. With engines of 1,250 nominal horse-power, and indicating an actual pressure equal to 5,772 horse-power, the *Black Prince* is capable of a very high rate of speed. Her weak points are the want of protection fore and aft, especially at the water line, and the deep draught of water. To remedy in some measure the first of these defects, a modification of this type of ship was constructed, of which the *Achilles* is the representative in the Spithead Squadron. The armor of the *Achilles*, instead of being, as in the *Black Prince*, merely confined to a belt amidships, has been carried fore and aft at the water line; protection is thus afforded to the rudder-head and screw. This addition to the armor-plating of the *Achilles* produces a corresponding difference in the tonnage of the ship, the displacement of the *Achilles* being 9,694 tons, against the 9,187 tons of the *Black Prince*.

The *Hector*, which was launched in 1862, represents another and much smaller type of iron-clad. She, like her predecessors, is protected by 4 1-2-inch plating, but her armor is carried fore and aft, the bow and stern plates being tapered to a less thickness than her midship shield. Her length being only 280 feet, and her beam 56 feet, her tonnage is reduced to an actual displacement of 6,718.

We have mentioned that in the *Black Prince* and the *Warrior* the draught of water was so great as to prove a serious inconvenience—so great, in fact, as to prevent their being docked anywhere but in our own yards. To remedy this defect, a new class of ships, of which the *Agincourt* and the *Northumberland* are types, was designed and launched, the former in 1865, the latter in 1866. By increasing the dimensions of these ships it was found possible not only to reduce their draught, but very considerably to increase their tonnage, and at the same time add to the thickness of their armor plating. Each of these vessels is 400 feet in length, and 59 feet in breadth of beam, having a tonnage, according to the old measurement, of 6,621 tons, or an actual displacement of 10,627 tons in the case of the *Agincourt*, and of 10,584 in the *Northumberland*. To compensate for this additional weight, the force of the engines was very greatly increased, the *Agincourt's* and *Northumberland's* engines indicating a pressure of no less than 6,867 and 6,558 horses' power respectively, against the 5,772 and 5,722 respectively of the *Black Prince* and *Achilles*. The difference between the armor of this new class and that of the earliest iron-clads consisted in the

increased thickness of the iron plating to 5 1-2 inch, and the reduction of the teak backing from 18 inch to 9 inch. In a later type of ship, which is unrepresented at Spithead on this occasion—namely, the *Lord Clyde* class—the sides of the ship were further strengthened by an inner iron skin of 1 1-2 inch in thickness, and in the *Bellerophon* a still more important improvement was made by the addition of iron girders running longitudinally through the wood backing at intervals of two feet.

We have now arrived at the stage which the construction of armor ships of war had reached at the time of the naval review in 1867. There were at that time a few other types of ships, which had been built by way of experiment, such, for example, as those of the *Prince Consort* class, which were in reality wooden line-of-battle ships converted; the *Royal Sovereign*, an old vessel, converted into a turret-ship, upon the plan advocated by Captain Coles, and the *Enterprise*, the earliest of Mr. Reed's experiments in turret-ship construction; but these classes of ships are only worthy of a mere passing mention, the converted liners having since been admitted to be useful only as a make-shift, and the two turret-ships having been entirely superseded by later and more perfect designs. The *Royal Sovereign* was so constructed as to present the smallest possible mark to an attacking ship, the bulwarks and ports being made to fall back flush with the sides. She carried her armament in four revolving turrets. About this time the great "battle of the ironclads"—the contest, that is, between the broadside and the turret systems—began to rage fiercely, and it has gone on raging with more or less vehemence ever since. Even now the controversy is not at an end, and advocates of each method are not wanting. The result, however, of the controversy was so far advantageous to the interests of the country that each side, in its endeavor to surpass its antagonists, spared no pains or energy to perfect its favorite type. In a very short space of time the *Monarch* and *Captain*, on the one hand, and the *Hercules*, *Sultan*, and *Audacious*, on the other, with other similar ships, were produced. In these we notice a very remarkable advance in efficiency as fighting ships in almost every direction. The *Monarch*, launched in 1869, exemplifies the high freeboard system as applied to turret ships, and was specially intended for sea-going purposes. About the same time it will be remembered that the unfortunate *Captain*, an example of a low freeboard ship, was constructed upon the designs and under the immediate supervision of her inventor, Captain Coles. This vessel, however, owing to a combination of causes, was unsuccessful, although her advocates insist that the fearful catastrophe which befell her only found out certain weak points in her which formed no part of the true design, and that the low freeboard system is not in any way discredited by the fate which overtook this one example of it; indeed, they contend that, had not the original design been departed from, she would have proved a better sea-boat than her rival, the *Monarch*, in addition to the many advantages which they allege she possessed as a fighting ship. Be this as it may, the *Monarch* has been proved to be a success. She carries her armament of four twenty-five-ton muzzle-loading rifled guns in two turrets placed on pivots between her fore and main masts. These turrets are covered with armor plates of eight inches in thickness, excepting in the immediate vicinity of the ports, where they are increased to a thickness of ten inches. The guns are so mounted that they may, by hydraulic power, be raised or lowered so as to vary the extreme angles of elevation and depression from 16 deg. of elevation to 7 deg. of depression.

The *Hercules* and *Sultan*, though differing in some particulars, may be classed together, their chief characteristic being the powerful central battery which they carry. Their principal advantages are the extreme steadiness of gun platform, and, owing to the ports being deeply embrasured, the very wide range of their fire as compared with ordinary broadside ships. Besides the central battery, which is shut off from the rest of the ship, fore and aft, by thickly-armored bulkheads, they have armor-protected bow and stern batteries. The length of these ships is 325 feet, their breadth of beam 59 feet, and their draught from 23 feet to 27 feet. The estimated displacement of the *Sultan* is 9,285 tons, and that of the *Hercules* 8,677. Their engines are 1,200 nominal horses' power, working up to more than seven times that pressure.

The *Audacious*, the last of the broadside ships forming part of the Channel squadron, is of a type known as the improved *Defence*. The *Defence* and her sister ship the *Resistance* were built in 1861; the *Audacious* was launched in 1870. These two classes of ships being of precisely the same dimensions—viz., 280 feet in length and 54 in breadth—afford a fair standard of comparison by which to estimate the progress which had been achieved in the interval of nine years. The *Defence* has 4 1-2-inch armor, the *Audacious* 6-inch. The *Defence* has one-fourth of her length at the bow and another fourth at her stern left wholly without armor, her steering apparatus being entirely unprotected; the *Audacious* has armor throughout, 9 feet wide at the water-line, rising to about 4 feet above the water, and thoroughly protecting her steering gear. The *Defence's* ports are 7 1-2 feet above the water; in the *Audacious* they are 8 feet, and some 16 1-2 feet. The *Defence's* guns train through 60 degrees on the broadside; the guns of the *Audacious* train all round. The *Defence* has a single bottom, the *Audacious* a double bottom throughout. The *Defence* draws 25 1-2 feet of water, the *Audacious* about three feet less. The *Defence* carries 607 tons of 4 1-2-inch armor on 18 inches of wood backing, and a 3-8-inch iron skin, the *Audacious* has 924 tons of 8-inch and 6-inch armor on 10 inches of wood, and a 1 1-4-inch iron skin; the weight of the *Defence's* broadside thrown from protected guns is 640 pounds, that of the *Audacious* 1,250 pounds. The *Defence* under steam makes 11 3-4 knots, the *Audacious* 13 1-2. The area of plain sail in the *Defence* is 22,400 square feet, that of the *Audacious* 25,000 square feet.

There now remain only two of the armored vessels of the Channel squadron for us to consider, but these, or

at any rate one of them is the most powerful of the whole force. The *Glatton*, launched in 1871, being designed chiefly for action against first-class ports and fortresses, was built of enormous strength and of the lowest freeboard compatible with stability. Her armament, consisting of two 25-ton guns, is carried in a single turret, and she is completely protected by armor, varying in thickness from 10 and 12 inches on the sides and the breastwork which defends the base of the turret, the funnel, the hatchways, etc., to 12 inches and 14 inches, the thickness of the armor upon the turrets. The *Glatton* is the smallest ship of the squadron which is to be inspected on Monday, being only 245 feet in length and 54 feet in beam, measuring with all her weights on board only 2,709 tons, and giving a displacement amounting to 4,840 tons. Her draught of water is 19 feet, giving a freeboard of 3 feet, but an arrangement is made for sinking her another foot in the water in time of action by letting water ballast into her. The *Glatton* alone, of all the ships in the squadron, possesses the merit of having been actually tested as to her resisting power, having been subjected to the experiment of being fired at. The result of this trial, it will be remembered, was satisfactory, the ordeal being severe, and the damage done to her turrets comparatively insignificant. The last of the iron-clads launched from any of our navy-yards is the *Devastation*. This monster carries four 85-ton guns, disposed in two revolving turrets, shielded by 14-inch armor plates. Her dimensions differ very little from those of the *Glatton*, but her tonnage amounts to nearly double as much. Her draught of water is about 26 feet. The object carried out in the design of the *Devastation* was "to produce a ship combining power of offence and defence greater than those possessed by other ships she was likely to meet." As regards defensive power, it was held to be necessary to provide a target of sufficient resisting power to stand fire from any French guns. This might be accomplished by a 10-inch plating of armor, but in order to guard against being overtaken by rapid improvements in the French guns it was thought desirable to cover all the vital parts of the ship with 12-inch armor. The turret system presented itself naturally as the means of mounting and working her armament, designed as it was to consist of the heaviest known artillery. To secure a perfectly all-round fire, everything in the shape of masts, yards, and rigging was dispensed with, and the new monitor was to rely entirely upon her engines. Provision, therefore, must be made for an ample storage of coal. Accordingly, room was made for 1,700 tons, or about eighteen days' supply when steaming at ten knots. The freeboard of the *Devastation* is about 4 feet 6 inches, but is carried to a height of 11 feet 6 inches amidships by an armor-plated breastwork, designed for the protection of the base of the turrets, the funnel, air shafts, etc. This breastwork adds considerably to the buoyancy and stability of the ship. Above the turrets, both in the *Glatton* and *Devastation*, there is a flying or hurricane deck for the stowage of boats for conning, and for working the ship. The only fault which has been found with this last design is that her bows are too low in the water, and that she incurs a serious risk of being smothered by the waves when being driven at speed through head seas. Ever since her completion she has been taking short trips in the hope of meeting with such weather as might afford her an opportunity of practically ascertaining whether this defect really exists or not, and although she has not been favored with bad weather, her behavior in such seas as she could experiment upon has been so good as to give every hope that she may prove a safe and seaworthy boat.

Besides the ships of the Channel squadron which we have enumerated, there are a few, not in commission, anchored at Spithead, representing various types of iron-clad vessels. Among these we may mention the *Caledonia*, one of the same class as the *Prince Consort*, to which we referred above; the *Hoplite*, vessel built expressly for ramming purposes; the *Gorgon*, the *Cylops*, and *Hecate*, heavily-armed and armored low freeboard turret-ships; and the *Waterwitch*, armor-plated, hydraulic gunboat. The absence of one vessel of a distinctive character is a source of regret—namely, the *Inconstant*—not only on account of the peculiarities of her construction, but because her enormous speed and the extreme beauty of her lines fairly entitle her to be represented in a squadron which is intended to comprise samples of almost every type of ship in the navy.

Whatever may be the effect of the naval demonstration upon our guests, one advantage must at any rate accrue from it to ourselves—it will, or ought, if anything can, to silence the grumblers or alarmists who refuse to believe in the existence of a British navy, and provides the best possible illustration of the history of naval construction during the last few years.

THE Richmond *Enquirer*, speaking of the brave General W. H. Lytle, of Ohio, killed while attempting to re-serve General Thomas in 1863, says: "He was killed, far in advance of his command, while gallantly leading an assault upon our lines. His horse bore his corpse into our lines, and the steed and his dead rider were both captured. So soon as it was known that the author of that rare poem, as familiar and as greatly admired South as North, 'I am dying, Egypt, dying,' lay dead in camp, officers and men crowded around to take a last look at the face of the poor soldier who had achieved so great a literary triumph. There was no rejoicing over the death of this fallen enemy; but there was in truth something on each soldier's cheek that for the moment washed away the stains of powder. Tenderly they took him up, and when the battle was over an escort of honor, appointed from among the leading Confederate officers, bore him back to his own camp, under flag of truce, on a rudely constructed funeral bier, with his martial cloak around him. In life he had touched that chord of human sympathy which makes all the world kin, and in death its harmonious vibrations silenced all resentment, and thrilled the hearts alike of friends and foes with a nobler passion than hatred or revenge."

## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

**SEVENTH INFANTRY.**—There is nothing of special interest in this command. The companies, however, seem interested in rifle practice, and during the past few weeks several of the companies have visited Creedmoor for practice at the targets. On Wednesday evening of last week some twenty members of Company C, under command of First Lieutenant C. F. Robbins, proceeded to Creedmoor, encamping overnight, and commencing the practice early next morning, continuing off and on until late in the afternoon. The members enjoyed the practice and the brief encampment, and took remarkable interest in the whole proceedings. We append the score, which is very fair, considering the short time the men have devoted to rifle shooting, many of them having never before fired outside of the regimental armory range; while others, again, were not a little green in the handling of the Remington arm.

In firing by file, at 300 yards, from the shoulder, out of 28 shots fired, 12 hit, 16 missed, making one bull's eye, 4 centres, 7 outers, or a score of 30 out of a possible 128. The volley firing was as follows: Four volleys—14 men 4 each, 1 man 3; total, 59 shots. Target 12 feet by 6 feet, 300 yards, from the shoulder at command. 59 shots fired—19 hits, 40 missed; 7 bull's eyes, 5 centres, 7 outers. Most of the 200-yard shooting was done early in the morning, the 500 file and volley later in the day.

Name and Rank.	200 Yards.				500 Yards.					
	No. of shots fired.	No. of hits.	No. of misses.	Possible score.	No. of shots fired.	No. of hits.	No. of misses.	Possible score.		
	Actual score.				Actual score.					
Private W. R. Pettigrew.....	15	14	1	60	37	10	3	7	40	8
Corporal L. U. Updike.....	15	13	2	60	33	10	1	9	40	2
Private W. J. Wilson.....	15	11	4	60	28	10	2	8	40	4
" J. C. Knox.....	15	11	4	60	25	5	1	4	20	3
" H. M. Wykoop.....	15	10	5	60	23	10	1	9	40	2
" J. G. Burt.....	15	11	4	60	23	10	0	10	40	3
" J. W. Arrowsmith.....	15	7	8	60	19	10	0	10	40	0
First Sergeant W. Sprague.....	10	7	3	40	16	abst	nt			
Private Frank McCoy.....	10	6	4	40	13					
" John Barrett.....	15	6	9	60	13	5	1	4	20	2
Corporal W. Geery, Jr.....	5	3	2	20	7	5	0	5	20	0
Private D. H. Briggs.....	15	4	11	60	9	5	0	5	20	0
Corporal J. W. McDougal.....	15	4	11	60	8	5	0	5	20	0
Private Edw. McCoy.....	15	4	11	60	8	10	1	9	40	3
Sergeant L. L. Robbins.....	15	4	11	60	8	5	1	4	20	3
Corporal H. C. Nathan.....	15	3	12	60	6	10	3	7	40	7
Private L. M. Whitehead.....	15	2	13	60	5	10	0	10	40	0
" J. Schmitt, Jr.....	15	1	14	60	2	5	0	5	20	0

Arm used was Remington rifle, New York State pattern, calibre .50. Weather was close, warm, and cloudy at times. Wind was easterly, or from right to left.

**TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT RIFLE ASSOCIATION.**—The annual competition for the president of the association's prize of \$50, the gold badge of the association, and the championship of the regiment, took place last Saturday at the range, Clifton, N. J. This prize was restricted to the 25 best shots in the regiment, who must have been winners of prizes at the prize meeting held on the 4th of July. The distances were 200, 500, and 600 yards, five shots at each. There were twenty-two competitors. The day was very unfavorable for good shooting, it being so foggy that the targets could scarcely be seen at the 500 and 600-yard points. The prize was won by Private Carmichael, with a score of 38 points—13 at 200 yards, 12 at 500, at 13 at 600 yards. The next best scores were as follows: Private J. Barry, 37 points; Sergeant Magner, 35 points; Private Brill, 34 points; Sergeant-Major Roux, 32 points; and Lieutenant Briggs, 27 points.

We are glad to understand that the interest in shooting shown by this association is not lessening, as we infer from the fact that, in view of the approaching meeting, in the fall, of the National Rifle Association, the members are practising at their range twice a week regularly.

**THE TWENTY-THIRD ARMORY.**—The handsome armory of this command on Clermont avenue, Brooklyn, is rapidly approaching completion, and every pleasant Sunday is subject to a thorough inspection by the members of the regiment. The original plans of the building not having been conformed with it was found necessary some time since to erect mansards on the front towers of the building. These are now completed, and their advantage to the architectural appearance of the edifice is very great. These mansards, however, render the building at any time in danger of fire, as the additions to the towers are exceedingly frail and shell-like in construction. The main drill-room is being laid with cement, over which we presume a flooring of boards will be laid, although for real military purposes the cement alone would suffice. But how could the "boys" dance on cement? Still, experience shows that wooden flooring over cement, in consequence of lack of ventilation, soon suffers from dry rot, and the chances are that a new flooring will be the result every few years. The regiment has looked more towards securing plenty of room to drill than anything else. The company meeting rooms are rather small, and there is a general appearance of crampedness in every direction. The building has an entrance so narrow that it will barely admit of a "four" passage, and in the rear, on the Vanderbilt avenue side, there are only two narrow doors. A crowd, therefore, will on all occasions find difficulty in making an exit from the building. The walls of the rooms are not of the usual hard finish white plaster, but are of a

rough finish, of a pleasing grayish tint in color, and marked off in squares; but while the company rooms do not differ in size, some have one and others two chandelier centrepieces. One or two of the rooms have rounding or oval cornices. The gallery, extending along the front and the one side only, is extremely narrow, and as this is the only real space devoted to spectators the Twenty-third will always have to limit their tickets on gala occasions. The stairs leading to the gallery at the side look as if they were left out of the original plans, and were found necessary after the building was almost completed. They are rather steep and awkward in appearance. The Twenty-third has a fine building, and plenty of space for battalion movements, but in many other respects the new armory is defective in construction, and at present beyond the remedy of the regiment.

**RULES FOR NON-COMMISSIONED MILITARY OFFICERS.**—Prior to the publication of Upton's Tactics there was seldom a time when the difference of opinion on authorized evolutions was productive of so many disputes and so much difference of opinion as has ensued on the merits of that particular system. Much of this contention is due to the evident haste with which Upton's Tactics were produced, and to the numerous omissions and oversights to be found therein. We doubt not that long ere this the author, in the midst of hundreds of letters of correction and advice, and thousands of questions as to interpretation, has repented in sackcloth and ashes the day he wrote his Tactics. That they have had their effect on him is evident from the determination recently announced that General Upton is to revise his Tactics, patch up the holes, and give the U. S. Army a volume on which they can rely for everything in the infantry service.

The greater portion of Upton's critics have naturally come from the ranks of our National Guardsmen, who, having nothing to do in time of peace but to play at war, are naturally desirous that the play should be as perfect as possible, and the rules of parade followed to the utmost extent of the law. With the intelligence and aptitude pervading the ranks of our National Guard, and with the really fine officers that frequently control them, it is no wonder that in matters of form they should be fully up to the Regulars. In other matters, and especially in the instruction of non-commissioned officers, the Regulars are far ahead of the militia; and of late years there has been no book accessible to the National Guard at a reasonable price which conveyed the needed rules for guides and non-commissioned officers the only way in which a National Guardsman learns his duties in general. Under the old Tactics Le Gal's "School of the Guides" supplied this want, but since Upton's Tactics have been published there has been no cheap and handy compendium, so complete as this, in which a National Guardsman can learn the duties and position of the different guides and other non-commissioned officers on parades and reviews, and during all the different exigencies of battalion drills.

This want, however, has at last been supplied by a National Guardsman, an officer of that State which at present leads all the rest in the perfect efficiency of the force at her command. We refer to the State of Connecticut, which has very wisely reduced her straggling militia to a single brigade, that brigade being perfect in its appointments, and well officered as it is in the nature of militia to be.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Fairchild, of the Fourth Connecticut Infantry, has just issued a modest little pocket volume entitled "General Rules for Non-Commissioned Officers," in which he has done the work necessary for instructing these in all their duties and positions in the very fullest manner. As far as we are able to judge, after a careful perusal of the same, there is not a line omitted, not a difficulty slighted. Upton's Tactics are followed closely, and where they are silent, General Upton himself has authorized the introduction of explanatory sentences, carefully noted as such. Simple as this little work appears, we have seldom seen anything that gave clearer evidence of care and precision.

Fairchild's "General Rules" are published by General Upton's authority and permission at Bridgeport, Conn., and will, we presume, be used in our own State as freely as they are already in Bridgeport.

**ONE OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.**—A Brooklyn contemporary, in announcing the merited appointment of Colonel James McLeer, the present gallant commander of the Fourteenth Infantry National Guard, to the position of pension agent of the district of Brooklyn, gives the following sketch and incident of his services with that regiment in the field. We quote as follows: "James McLeer was born in this city, about thirty-two years ago. At the time the war broke out, he was a member of the Fourteenth regiment. He was at the time studying law in General Crooke's office. In a month or two he would have been admitted to practice at the bar, but he did not choose to avail himself of this opportunity by remaining home. He left with his regiment, and was present at the first battle of Bull Run. In that engagement he was so severely and repeatedly wounded that his life was despaired of. He came home, refused an honorable discharge, and joined his regiment before he had entirely recovered. He served with the Fourteenth until the second battle of Bull Run. In this engagement he was shot in the arm and leg. He was brought into hospital, as was supposed, to die. He was told by the surgeons that there

was not one chance in a hundred of his recovery, and that to secure this chance it would be necessary to amputate both his leg and his arm. 'Is there,' said McLeer, 'a chance in a thousand of my living and saving my leg?' 'Just about a chance in a thousand,' was the reply. The immediate amputation of his arm was resolved upon, McLeer proposing to take the chances of death rather than lose his leg and arm. As the chloroform was about to be applied, preliminary to the amputation of his arm, McLeer pushed the sponge aside, and said to the surgeons, 'Promise me that my leg will not be cut off while I am unconscious.' He was told that his leg would not be cut off without his consent. The arm was amputated, and the leg was designed to be, but it was feared that the patient would die on the operating table if the operation were attempted. Contrary to expectation, McLeer recovered. His fortitude, courage, and suffering secured him many friends."

**ARMING THE POLICE.**—The subject of arming the police of New York city has caused not a little discussion and by many is looked upon as the first step towards the abolition of the National Guard. General Duryee, the president of the Police Commissioners, and at one time the commandant of the Seventh regiment, gives his reasons for the change proposed as follows:

No city or municipality is secure against the occurrence of circumstances requiring a resort to the military power to suppress violent proceedings. The law recognizes and provides for such exigencies even in the rural districts of the State. In the metropolitan district there are likely to be frequent occasions for resort to the military force. The process of notifying and mustering the National Guards is much too slow for such exigencies, and is calculated to increase the excitement and panic incident to such occasions, and to aggravate the danger of collisions. Calling out the military force is allied with great expense. It is a serious interruption to the business avocations of the members of the corps. The citizen soldier ought to be relieved, so far as consistent with the public welfare, from the hard duty of using firearms upon a citizen mob. These and other considerations combine in support of the suggestion that a brigade of the police force be organized in military form and instructed in the manual of arms and in evolutions adapted to service in cities, this brigade to be used as a military force only under such grave circumstances as now authorize the Board of Police to call out the military of the district in aid of the civil authority. Such a force, well drilled, accustomed to act together, at all times ready for duty, capable of being called out without adding to the public excitement and without the knowledge of the hostile parties, would, it is believed, be able to defeat or arrest in their inception violent attempts to disturb the peace of the city. It is only necessary to refer to the records of the draft riots of July, 1863. If a police brigade had been organized at that time, and fully up to the drill and discipline of a military organization, the city, no doubt, would have been saved some terrible scenes of bloodshed and over one million dollars worth of public and private property protected. Irresponsible armed military bodies, accustomed to drill and acting under command of desperate men, are a perpetual nuisance to the legal authorities and a formidable source of danger to society. They could not be controlled by the police, unless they also were armed and drilled. There are numerous organizations in the city, composed of quiet and well disposed persons, to which these suggestions do not apply; but it is scarcely compatible with public safety in a city filled with a powerful, dangerous class and subject to sudden excitement, to allow armed military organizations to meet, drill, and attain the discipline of regular troops, unless they were organized under and by virtue of law, and subject to proper and responsible command.

Some of these reasons are very sound, and the General seems kindly disposed to save the citizen soldiery from any further trouble in suppressing riots, etc., the armed police being offered as more suitable targets for rioters than the members of the National Guard. He also refers to the riots of 1863 to show what might have been done had the police been armed with rifles and organized as a brigade. We, on the other hand, only in our last issue showed what might have been done in the memorable days of 1863, and what the police could not do, because the militia were "off to the wars." We do not clearly comprehend what General Duryee means by "irresponsible armed military bodies, accustomed to drill and acting under command of desperate men," as being "a perpetual nuisance to the legal authorities and a formidable source of danger to society." He doubtless refers to the so-called target companies that abound at certain seasons of the year in the city. Further on he acknowledges that there are "numerous organizations in the city composed of quiet and well disposed persons, to which these suggestions do not apply;" but he says, in conclusion he considers it unsafe "to allow armed military organizations to meet, drill, and attain the discipline of regular troops unless they are organized under and by virtue of law, and subject to proper and responsible command." General Duryee undoubtedly in the last instance refers to independent organizations, and not the regularly organized National Guard, but who ever heard of a target or independent company attaining the discipline of Regulars?

Allowing the force of General Duryee's argument as regards the quick suppression of riots, the question remains with our Anglo-Saxon nature, will not the presence of highly trained bodies of armed men in our cities, knowing no law but the command of their superiors, in the end be more dangerous to public safety than occasional and exceptional riots? Such a body is too apt to become an *imperium in imperio*. On a small scale, it realizes the evils of a local standing army. Many of us can remember the great conflict between Fernando Wood's police and the present force. Had both sides been armed, the bloodshed might have been serious. As it was, the people stepped in, represented by the National Guard, and restored order. Arm the police, and such a

solution of difficulty in the future might become impracticable. In New Orleans very recently we have seen police and militia engaged in such sanguinary riots as to compel the interference of the United States forces to restore order. Had the police been, as they should be, a secondary body, this state of things could not have existed. The power must reside somewhere. It seems to us more in accordance with the Anglo-Saxon idea of popular sovereignty not to place it in the hands of a bureau, like the Police Board.

Between the two titles, gendarmerie and police, there is a sensible difference, which may not strike the casual observer, but which nevertheless indicates, with more clearness than at first appears, the essential distinction between the Anglo-Saxon and the Latin races in the matter of prevention and detection of crime. The French gendarme, as his name implies, is an "armed person," who, in the country, goes about on horseback, with sabre, carbine, and pistol, any one of which he is quick to use on an offender. In towns he carries a sword and a light cane, and on emergencies turns out with fire-arms, in battalion formation. In case of resistance to his arrests, he can use his sword, and does use it with fatal effect. His presence restrains riotous crowd chiefly by its moral effect—by the impression that prevails of a terrible punishment imminent if his commands are disobeyed. Above all, in France, and Paris especially, it is a matter of bloody experience that the troops are always near the gendarmerie, ready to support them with volley after volley. The reign of order in France may be emphatically called a reign of terror, and it has deserved that name since the days when young Bonaparte quelled the revolt of the sections with his artillery. In England and America, on the other hand, the police idea is quite different. It is represented by a stout, well-fed man, of good physique, with plenty of determination, and a respectable fellow withal, who watches over us day and night, stops all street fighting, carries a short club to break the heads of the refractory, and quells all ordinary rows without killing anybody. In case of serious riots, where a great popular idea is involved, be it right or wrong, the Anglo-Saxon law is very merciful and long-suffering. Recognizing tacitly the sovereignty of the people, the policeman steps aside to give place to the people itself, in the person of the State authorities and the military forces. The mode of procedure is deliberate and well settled, comprising a proclamation from the Chief Magistrate, the reading of the riot act, repeated warnings to the unruly elements to heed the law, before the ultimate resort of the volley. The tenderness of human life inherent in the Anglo-Saxon nature, as distinguished from that of the Latin races, and the extreme jealousy always shown by them of standing armies and of interferences with the liberty of the people, has led to this state of things; and it is one which can never be permanently altered while the race remains as it is, in temperament and ideas.

The requisition on the State for 800 rifles, etc., has not at the time of writing been filled, nor have the State authorities decided that they can deliver arms purchased exclusively for the National Guard; in fact the State at present has not arms sufficient to supply even the troops of the State, let alone a police brigade. It is somewhat remarkable that in certain high military circles this matter of arming the police meets with encouragement. This is doubtless due to a desire to let the Police Commissioners have a fair trial with their project, feeling certain that it will be short-lived, and in the end an advantage to the National Guard.

**FOURTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.**—This command, Colonel A. B. Randall, and the separate troop of cavalry, will parade for drill, etc., August 5, at Oswego, N. Y., the drill having been postponed from July 30. The men will take a day's cooked rations, go into the country and spend the day. The fore part of the day will be devoted to drill by battalion. This regiment and troop form part of the Twenty-fourth brigade, Sixth division.

**NINETY-SIXTH INFANTRY.**—This command on Monday last gave conclusive evidence that it was alive and progressive, in some things at least; and the one day's service to linger and the dance was enjoyable if not strictly military. The regiment for some time past has made great preparations for this festive encampment at the East River Park, and the occasion was such as to call forth its greatest strength. The regiment left its armory early in the day escorted by the Karl Klem's handsome troop, and made an extensive march through the eastern or German portion of the city, finally halting at the foot of Eighth street, E. R., and embarking for the park. Tents were provided on the grounds for the accommodation of the troops, and soon after arrival the companies commenced rifle practice at short range, the prizes being a gold medal for each company, which were distributed to the best marksmen in the evening. In the afternoon there was a dress parade, after which the troops were reviewed by General Funk and staff, of the Second brigade. At the pavilion dancing was kept up during the day with great zest, and in the evening festivities were wound up by a summer night's festival, which was continued until nearly midnight. It is estimated that during the day some three thousand persons visited the grounds. The usual military discipline was preserved, and Colonel Stauf and his happy followers had indisputably a good time.

#### VARIOUS ITEMS.

— **CAPTAIN TATE** and Lieutenant Beckworth, of the Twenty-second, have resigned.

— The Sixty-ninth Infantry had a picnic on Wednesday.

— **EX-MAJORS PERLEY** and Bassiga, of the First, rumor says, propose organizing new companies for the "little regiment."

— **ADJUTANT MURPHY**, of the Twelfth, last week spent several days with Governor Dix at his residence, Westhampton, L. I.

— The Fifth Maryland went into camp for ten days at Cape May on Thursday last. The regiment met a hand-some reception in passing through Philadelphia.

— The Seventy-first has led off in the regimental excursion line. Other regiments remain quiet. The Eighth, however, proposes a target practice excursion this summer.

— The Forty-seventh already begins to prepare for its grand reception of the Seventy-first September 8. The Eleventh brigade howitzer battery will take part in the reception.

— **COMPANY B**, Thirty-second, Captain Kissel, assembled at the Myrtle avenue park on Wednesday for drill in firing and target practice preparatory to the regimental match next month.

— The Fifty-fifth do not propose to encamp on Staten Island this summer, but will probably have a regimental shooting match and picnic at one of the summer gardens in the city in September next.

— **THERE** is a disposition for consolidation in the Second division. One good brigade would meet every military requirement of Brooklyn, and be the means of killing all weak organizations and making others stronger.

— **COMPANY F**, Fifth Infantry, Captain Bruer, held a very successful picnic at Lion Park on Monday. The members also devoted a portion of the day to target practice, and many prizes were distributed. Company F is a veteran command, and this was its thirty-eighth annual gathering.

— **PREVIOUS** to the departure of the Seventy-first for New Haven, on Thursday, the wife of Quartermaster Guibert presented the regiment with a handsome set of guidons, and the non-commissioned staff presented Adjutant Graham with a regulation aiguillette.

— The "Brooklyn City Guard" desire to join the Sixth Army Corps. Why not organize a "Brooklyn City Guard" regiment? for it is evident, if the boasts of its members amount to anything, the organization would require very little effort on their part.

— The members of the Seventh are quietly working at Creedmoor by companies and squads. Company G, Captain Ely, in citizen's dress, did some good shooting at the range on Thursday last, and the week previous Company C, Captain Pollard, rattled all day at the targets.

— **COMPANY C**, Forty-seventh, has chosen ex-Lieutenant Chas. Griffith, of the Seventy-first, as its commandant, Serg. George H. Strut, of Company E, Forty-seventh, first lieutenant, and George T. Kessler, second lieutenant. Company C has long been weak, and we trust these new officers will put new life in the company.

— **THE** *Turf, Field, and Farm* have presented to the National Rifle Association handsome badge, which will be shot for at Creedmoor on Saturday, August 2, at half-past three p. m., and August 30, and monthly thereafter. The badge is to become the property of any one who wins it three times. Entrance fees, 50 cents, the money remaining after paying expenses to be devoted to prizes for the three best shots. Distance, 200 yards; weapon, any rifle within the rules of the association. Entries for the match must be made to the Secretary of the association, Captain George W. Wingate, 194 Broadway.

— **THIRTY-SECOND** regiment, Colonel Roehr, will parade for target practice at Myrtle Avenue Park on August 27. A committee, consisting of Captains Bossert and Kissel, Lieutenant Plant and Dillmeier, and Adjutant Karcher, was appointed to arrange the preliminaries, etc. The shooting will be on the Creedmoor plan. The Board of Officers and field and staff will give a number of prizes, which will be known as the regimental prizes; and the other prizes, termed company prizes, will be otherwise procured, and distributed to the best marksmen.

— **THE** New York Aldermanic Committee on Armories met on Monday last to receive bids for the completion of the alterations on the Centre street armory. There were eight proposals sent in, which were opened in the following succession: D. D. Pierson & Son, for the mason work, \$5,150; James Leahy, carpenter and mason work, \$6,489; John L. Falls, carpentering and painting, \$1,050; Mulligan Brothers, painting, \$3,600; Lawrence E. Deutsch, mason and carpenter work, \$7,500; J. W. Donovan, painting and carpentering, \$1,747; Charles Vandervoort, East One Hundred and Nineteenth street, carpentering and mason work, \$12,871. The committee then adjourned to meet again next Monday and give decisions.

— **THE** Separate Troop Cavalry, Eleventh brigade, have concluded to "a-shooting go," but the more timid members have suggested to Captain Kreuscher that in the event of the troop being ordered to practice mounted they would rather be "counted out," giving as a reason the probable dangers to life in consequence of their inability to manage a carbine and horse at the same time. What would these skeered sowers do in case they were required to perform active duty? Do they expect always to go into battle on

foot? Why not transfer these members to the Thirty-second if they thus refuse to do cavalry duty? The gray uniform and pickelhauben would just suit this latter command. But joking aside, it is rather a difficult task to hit a target and control a fiery steed at the same time. Why not procure wooden horses? They would answer every purpose, for then the troop would be mounted, and ready for the artistic talents of Lieutenant Bertsch, for we understand he has long desired to sketch the troop.

— **RHODE ISLAND.**—A clam-bake will be given by the Veteran Military Associations of New England, at Rocky Point, near Providence, R. I., on Wednesday, July 30. The following organizations will participate: The Ancient and Honorable Artillery, of Massachusetts; the Newburyport Veteran Artillery, of Newburyport, Mass.; the Amoskeag Veterans, of Manchester, N. H.; the Putnam Phalanx, of Hartford, Conn.; the First Light Infantry regiment and its Veteran Association. The executive committee have extended invitations to President Grant, to the Governor of New York, and to the Governors of each of the New England States.

— **MASSACHUSETTS.**—July 19, a reunion of the survivors of the First Massachusetts regiment, which served in Mexico, was held in Boylston Hall, Boston, and at half-past two in the afternoon they were to dine at the St. James Hotel. The Boston *Globe* says: "When, in 1846, war was declared between our country and the citizens of the Mexican republic, the bitterness of party feeling rendered the conflict dangerous even to our domestic interests. William L. Marcy was then Secretary of War, and Mr. George N. Briggs was Governor of this Commonwealth, while General Henry K. Oliver adorned the office of Adjutant-General. Massachusetts was called upon to add one good regiment to the quota of fifty thousand men who were to uphold our national dignity. So bitter was the feeling against the struggle that the regiment was refused a stand of colors by the State authorities, and it was expressly stated in the call for their formation that they were not to be considered a part of the regular volunteer militia of the State, but were organized solely as a special corps to meet the call of the General Government. The act of Congress authorizing the call was approved on the 13th of May, 1846, and directed the muster of not more than 50,000 men, at an expense of \$10,000,000, and, in obedience thereto, the President issued a proclamation, responded to in Massachusetts by an address to the people calling upon them to furnish their quota. When peace was declared their hardships were not ended. The indignities which they underwent on their return through the West are remembered by all, while their retaliation, just, though not severe, did credit to their Yankee sense of justice. The arrival took place at Watertown on Wednesday, the 19th of July, 1848, just twenty-five years ago to-day. After three days' sojourn in Watertown to recruit their wasted energies, the regiment marched into Boston over the Mill-dam, and were received by the First division M. V. M., and entertained at dinner in Faneuil Hall. Afterwards they were paid off and disbanded, and many of them have not since met. The record of this regiment was a good one, especially as regards its morale and the excellence of its drill. So true is this that both Generals Scott and Taylor said that the regiment was the best under their command, and General Scott presented them with a richly embroidered silk banner, which is now in the temporary possession of the National Lancers. Among its members were Mr. H. A. McGlenen, now business agent at the Boston Theatre; Colonel John C. Chambers, once on the reportorial staff of the Boston *Journal*; W. H. H. Davis, editor of the Doylestown, Pa., *Democrat* [and an officer of Volunteers during the war of the Rebellion—Ed. JOURNAL]; and Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Chester, of Illinois. The addresses of fifty of the survivors are known, and it is expected that their reunion will be a very pleasant affair.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

— **COMPANY B, FOURTH INFANTRY.**—An answer to your question is given elsewhere in the JOURNAL.

— **U. K.**—We do not know of any such suit as you mention. Captain Samuel R. Honey is no longer in the Army. His address we are informed is Providence, R. I.

— **ADJUTANT.**—There is no provision for an odd company in the present Tactics. Paragraph 1 gives the order of ten companies. With eight companies the order from right to left, according to rank of companies, is as follows:

1—5 7—3 4—8 6—2  
1—4 3—6 5—2

— **Sr. LOUIS.**—1. The commands in the battalion drill are given direct to the companies, and are executed simultaneously throughout the battalion. 2. Wrong commands as a rule are never repeated nor executed. 3. The battalion should not be faced about before breaking ranks after forming stacks.

— **PRIVATE.**—Mobile, Ala.—If out of quarters, the soldier should cover himself on the approach of the officer, and salute when the officer arrives within six paces. The salute is acknowledged by a motion of the hand, which is no where prescribed.

— **VETERAN.**—There is no act of Congress authorizing enlisted men or officers to receive pay of the rank suitable to the command which they might for the time hold, or to receive pensions according to such rank. Congress did in 1866 authorize the retirement of officers of the Regular Army on the rank of the command held by them when wounded and disabled for active field service, whether in the Regulars or Volunteers, but that act has since been repealed.

— **SERGEANT, ELEVENTH INFANTRY.**—When a soldier's clothing is settled for one six months, and he has a balance due to him, and the next six he overdraws, the balance of one six months cannot be taken to settle another, but the paymaster stops the amount overdrawn from his pay on the last two months of the six in which the clothing is overdrawn.

## FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE officers of the Austrian army are to be furnished with the Gasser revolver.

M. HANSEN, formerly Danish Minister of War, is dead. He was eighty-five years of age.

IT is said that the Sultan of Atchin studied in Holland, and that his army is commanded by a Dutchman, formerly an officer in the Dutch service.

COUNT MOLTKE has declared himself opposed to the construction of a canal from the North Sea to the Baltic as, from a military point of view, of doubtful value.

THOUGH the benefits to be derived from the new depot system inaugurated in England are yet to be arrived at, £1,800,000 are devoted to the experiment.

THE Chinese army numbers 300,000 men, organized after the European pattern, and armed with Enfields, Remingtons, Colts, and a large complement of rifled artillery.

IN the Nicolaus Military Academy during the term of 1871-'72, twenty-six students studied French and eight German, while in the following year twenty-nine studied French, eighteen English, and only four German.

IN order to show the estimation in which the British Admiralty hold the conduct of the naval officers at Spithead, on Monday, on the occasion of the Shah's visit to the fleet, several promotions will take place.

THE construction of five forts in the outskirts of Strasburg is now so far advanced that their exterior ramparts can already be placed in a state of defense. The construction of the forts on the right bank of the Rhine will be commenced in the autumn.

THE Prussian War Ministry has, in consideration of the great amount of excellent bronze which has fallen into its hands by the capture of French war stores, decided that bronze, and not cast steel, is to be the staple material henceforth used in Germany for fortress guns.

THE reform of international maritime rights proposed by Holland, Germany, Austria, Russia, and Italy, refers to the introduction of the principles of the inviolability of private property at sea during war, and to a precise definition as to what comprises contraband of war.

IT has been found necessary to limit the employment of shipwrights, etc., in the double-bottoms of English iron-clads to three days a week, owing to the injury caused to their health by the vitiated atmosphere, charged with poisonous exhalations from the red-lead, etc., in which they have to work. Some shipwrights have suffered severe salivation and unpleasant effects.

IN 1869 3,341 men deserted from the British service; in 1870, 3,171; in 1871, 4,553; and in 1872, 5,861; that in the year 1869 there were 1,500 trials for desertion, out of which number 191 men had previously deserted; in 1870 there were 1,276 trials and 190 previous desertions; in 1871 there were 1,917 trials, and 287 previous desertions; in 1872 there were 2,231 trials and 421 previous desertions.

OWING to a communication from the Commission Directrice of the Belgian Tir National, the Anglo-Belgian competition has had to be postponed till next July. The reason is that the elections in the Gardes Civiques this year require the presence of all the officers till the 23d inst., and that rifle competitions in Belgium in August and September prevent a postponement of the English competition till the autumn.

THE dock No. 2, recently occupied by the *Glatton*, at Chatham Dock-yard, is being made ready for the building of a new armor-plated broadside ship, to be called the *Temeraire*, 5,535 tons, 7,000 horse power. No. 5 slip at Chatham Dock-yard is also being prepared for the laying down of a new iron ship, wood-sheathed, with a covered battery, to be named the *Eurydice*.

THE knapsack invented by Lieutenant Moulou, of the French army, has been subjected to a test by a number of non-commissioned officers and soldiers, and found much more comfortable and practical than the old pattern. The straps are replaced by a vest of strong linen fastened on the breast with a strap and buckle. The knapsack has four pockets, the upper two for washing, the lower two for stowing away three packages of cartridges in each, thereby doing away with the separate cartridge-box.

IN a short time it is expected the Russian plated ship *Nevgorod* will be launched from the port of Nicolaiev. A crowd of people interested in the ship has been already attracted to witness the launch of the first vessel of the Black Sea fleet. It will be armed with two enormous guns, and supplied with torpedoes. The *Nevgorod* will, it is said, by its size and the perfection of its construction, bear comparison with any ships of the same kind belonging to foreign fleets.

IN the British House of Lords, June 23, on the vote of £1,070,000 for the manufacture of warlike stores, there was a long conversation on the expediency and possibility of utilizing old cast-iron guns. Sir H. Stork mentioned incidentally that the cost of the new 35-ton gun was £2,156 5s. 9d. Questioned as to the progress made with the Martini-Henry rifle, Sir Henry said that the reports of it were most favorable, that 62,000 had been made, and that alterations were made at Enfield by which the factory could turn out 3,000 a week.

ACCORDING to the last Greek Army List, there is at the head of the army of King George I. one full general—the late Sir Richard Church—whose place will now remain vacant. Then follows one lieutenant-general, having served 49 years; 3 major-generals, one of whom has served 53 years, and the other two 42 and 43 respectively; 10 colonels, 35 lieutenant-colonels, 41 majors, 200 captains, 233 lieutenants, and 214 ensigns. Of these officers 21 are on the staff, 351 in the infantry, 33 in the cavalry, 32 in the artillery, 14 in the train, 78 in the engineers, 74 in the gendarmerie, 61 in the medical corps, and 34 in the commissariat.

ACCORDING to Russian papers, the Russian Government is now occupied with the project of a complete

railroad net of no less than fourteen different lines, with the total length of 4,000 versts; the railroads of Russia forming a complete strategic system, with three chief lines, ending in St. Petersburg, Moscow, and Kiev. All important military points can be easily reached by these lines. Against the Asiatic frontier ten lines are going. Amongst the proposed lines the railroad across the Ural to Siberia has been approved, and will be begun very soon.

ACCORDING to the British Army Medical Blue Book just issued, the average strength, as shown by the weekly sick returns of non-commissioned officers and men employed in the United Kingdom during 1871, was 92,667; the admissions into hospital among them amounted to 75,641, the deaths to 764, and the average constantly non-effective from sickness to 3,594. The admissions were in the ratio of 8.16, the deaths of 8.24, and the mean daily sick of 38.78 per 1,000 of mean strength. Compared with the results for 1870, there has been a slight increase in the admissions and mean daily sick, but a decrease in the deaths; they have all, however, been considerably under the average of the last ten years.

THE success which during the last five years has attended the conversion of the old smooth-bore cast-iron 32-pounder guns into rifled 64-pounders has induced the English War Office to extend Sir William Palliser's invention to the heavy smooth-bore 68-pounders, which are now being converted in considerable numbers into rifled 80-pounders of five tons weight. These guns will form a considerable part of the armaments of harbors and sea fronts of fortresses, while the Palliser 64-pounder constitutes nearly the whole armament of the land fronts of fortifications, as well as the armament of wooden frigates and corvettes.

A CORRESPONDENT of *Broad Arrow* writes: "Some extraordinary shooting was made with the Soper rifle at Reading on Wednesday in the presence of some gentlemen who had attended on behalf of a foreign government to witness the experiments, when Private Warrick, First Berks Volunteers, fired forty-three shots in one minute, making a score of 118 points, on the ordinary Wimbledon target, at the 200 yards range, viz.: 7 bull's eyes, 18 centres, and 18 outers, not one shot having missed the target. He was then ordered to fire at the 500 yards range, where he scored seven consecutive bull's eyes, which was considered quite sufficient. It is worthy of notice that Warrick had not fired a single shot to practice rapid firing from the day he left Wimbledon last year until the day above mentioned."

A GAME recently invented for the French army by Colonel Lerval, consists of a map of the terrain on which it is intended to manoeuvre. Small parallelograms of pasteboard, weighted with a little piece of lead, represent the troops. Some represent battalions, others platoons, batteries, and squadrons. Plain pins represent sharpshooters; pins with black heads, cavalry troops; pins with flags, brigade or division staff. Wooden parallelopipeds designate train waggons, and with a red cross, the ambulances. This simple apparatus enables the officer to proceed from the single to the combined formation; to learn the import of this or that movement, or how to value a combination of movements, and become well informed on the dangerous fire-zones and condition of the country.

THE *Naval Science* contains an article on "Future Marine Propulsion," in which Mr. Reed calls attention to the state of utter helplessness in which one of England's mastless, sea-going ships would be in the event of her engines failing, and asserts that the entire absence of sailing power in such vessels necessitates a further multiplication of the number of separate engines and screw propellers, after the fashion of the Russian circular ironclads. "We wish it to be understood," Mr. Reed says, "however, that it was always our intention to furnish the *Devastation* and other similar ships with the means of setting a purely supplementary, but nevertheless considerable, spread of canvas, after having secured for their fighting and steaming qualities the first and ruling consideration; and we see no sufficient reason for not even now giving these ships a single-square sail, and a certain number of fore and aft sails, for use in the event of both engines or both screws failing."

A BILL is at present before the Prussian Bundesrath which has for its object the re-establishment of the German army, and demands an appropriation of 106,846,810 thalers. The list of appropriations in this bill is as follows:

	Thalers.
Clothing for the army.....	13,108,501
For the management of garrisons.....	1,665,000
Military hospitals.....	982,860
For the support of military hospitals.....	364,050
Army chaplains.....	20,000
For army cooking utensils, etc.....	4,000,000
Transportation and travelling expenses.....	500,000
Artillery and arms.....	80,119,400
Building and supporting fortifications.....	594,000
Technical institutes for the artillery.....	5,403,000

The largest amount, as will be seen, is asked for the ordnance service. A reform in the present needle-gun is also loudly called for.

THE following is General Kauffman's official telegram respecting the capture of Khiva, sent from Tchement, June 28: "Troops of the Orenburg, Caucasian, and Turkistanian arrondissements having honorably overcome inconceivable difficulties in a march of 1,000 versts, and gallantry foiled all attempts of the enemy to prevent their reaching the object of the campaign, victoriously entered Khiva, the capital of the Khanate, on June 10. The Turcooman and Khivese bands resisting their advance were previously scattered in all directions. On June 11, the birth day of the Emperor Peter the Great, the troops offered up prayers for the preservation of his Majesty the Emperor Alexander II., mass being read at the same time for the souls of Peter I. and the soldiers killed in the wars with Khiva. The Khan of Khiva, not waiting for our reply to his offers of surrender, allowed himself to be influenced by the war party, and fled from

the town. He is now hiding among the Yomut Turcomans in some unknown locality. The troops of all those detachments are in good health and excellent spirits."

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* understands that a new torpedo has been invented, and that steps have been taken for experimenting with the same, with a view to its possible introduction into the service. The inventor is a Mr. Lancaster, and the arrangement by which it is propelled beneath the surface of the water is somewhat similar to that adopted for an ordinary Hale's rocket, the torpedo revolving, owing to screw-like projections, upon its base, being forced round by the combustion of the composition within it, and the backward pressure against the water of the gas in rushing out causing the machine to spring forward. One of Mr. Lancaster's torpedoes is at present in course of construction in the Laboratory Department at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, and will probably be completed in a short time. Should this new marine monster be finally approved for service, it will comprise the fourth in this series of accessories to modern warfare adopted by England: the Royal Engineer stationary, "floating, or ground mine," consisting of a wrought-iron box, with semi-spherical ends, filled with gun-cotton, and a circuit closer at the surface; the "Harvey's Sea Torpedo," a rhomboidal box charged with gunpowder or other explosives, slung from the yard-arm of a torpedo vessel and towed against the hull of an enemy; and the "Fish," a "Whitehead's torpedo," being already decided upon as "service" war materiel.

THE President was authorized by Congress at the last session to provide out of the ordinary annual appropriations for the maintenance of United States military cemeteries, for the proper care of the cemetery or burial ground near the city of Mexico, in which are interred the remains of citizens of the United States, who fell in battle or died in and around the city of Mexico. The graves and tombs of some of the officers and citizens buried there are not distinctly marked, but the graves and tombs of some of the officers and citizens buried there are neatly enclosed. For a quarter of a century the cemetery has been in charge of the United States Consul, but has now been transferred to the War Department. Colonel Mack, inspector of cemeteries, has just received a number of photographic views of the cemetery, and will visit the place next fall with the view of making such improvements as may be regarded as necessary.

ALAMEDA, CAL., February 2, 1873. Three years ago I purchased a Florence Sewing Machine, which has been in active use ever since. So highly do I think of this most excellent machine, that I would not take ten times the price I paid for it, if I could not replace it. Singer's and Howe's are too heavy for ladies. Wheeler & Wilson's are apt to get out of order; Grover & Baker's too troublesome to adjust. I have tried them all, and prefer the Florence for Family work. My lady friends here all prefer the Florence. Respectfully yours, MRS. JANE M. DOYEN, Principal Alameda Academy. Office 39 Union Square, New York.

AN entirely new form and method is now adopted in the treatment of Hernia. The New Elastic Truss without Metal Springs retains the rupture securely at all times. It is worn night and day with perfect ease, and should not be taken off till a permanent cure is effected. Sold at a very moderate price. This new truss is sent by mail everywhere by the Elastic Truss Co., No. 683 Broadway, N. Y. City, who also furnish full descriptive circulars free on application.

WRITE at once to Pomeroy & Co., 744 Broadway, New York, if you want the best "Elastic Truss," without metallic springs. Full illustrated pamphlets sent free of charge.

## MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages FIFTY CENTS each, and the signature and address of the party sending should accompany the notice.]

STOCKTON—ONSLOW.—July 3, at the Church of St. Tudy, Cornwall, England, by the Rev. W. Lake Onslow, M.A., R.N., rector of Sandringham, and chaplain to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, assisted by the Rev. Vernon Page, M.A., rector of St. Tudy, HENRY T. STOCKTON, Esq., U. S. Navy, to ALICE CONSTANCE KATHLEEN, youngest daughter of Major Sir Mathew R. Onslow, Baronet, of Hengar Manor, Cornwall, and Chitterne-All-Saints, Wilts. (No cards.)

## DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the editor.

HEDLER.—On the 21st inst., after a long illness, DR. FRANZ LUDWIG HEDLER, late Surgeon One Hundred and Third N. Y. Vols., aged 67 years.

"Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

WHEATON.—At Fort Yuma, Cal., on the 30th of June, 1873, FLORENCE MARY, second daughter of Rebecca S. and Captain Charles Wheaton, aged 3 years, 11 months, and 16 days.

VIDAL.—At St. Paul, Minn., on Wednesday, July 16, First Lieutenant THEODORE C. VIDAL, late of Signal Corps, U. S. Army, son of Y. C. B. Vidal, of New York, and Companion of the First Class of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, aged 32 years.

O'NEIL.—June 4, at Monte Video, Uruguay, of disease of the heart, CHARLES FROTHINGHAM, aged 2 years and 5 months, only child of Mary C. and Lieutenant-Commander Charles O'Neil, U. S. Navy.

TAYLOR.—On Saturday, July 12, at Washington City, D. C., FRANK TAYLOR, in the 63d year of his age, the father of Captain Frank E. Taylor, First Artillery, Lieutenant-Commander Henry C. Taylor, U. S. Navy, and Lieutenant Daniel M. Taylor, First Artillery.

"Tis not the tear, at this moment shed,  
When the cold turf has just been laid o'er him,  
That can tell how loved was the soul that is fled,  
Or how deep in our hearts we a'fore him."

"Tis the tear through many a lone day wept,  
Through life by his loss all shaded,

"Tis the sad remembrance fondly kept,  
When all other griefs have faded."

"And thus shall we mourn; and his memory's light,  
While it shines through our hearts shall improve them,

"While worth shall look fairer, and truth more bright,  
When we think how he lived but to love them."